# The Bombay Chronicle
## WEEKLY

**Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta**

VOL. XII NO. 32 | BOMBAY: SUNDAY, AUGUST 9, 1953 | Price: 4 Annas Air Surcharge 6 Pies | 5 ANNAS In Pakistan


# PLAY IS THE THING

Geoffrey Kendal and Jennifer Bragg as Othello and Desdemona. After Iago's temptation, Othello meets his wife and exclaims, "O hardness to dissemble". Both the actor and actresses are the live wire of SHAKSPEREANA.

## Plays Ancient And Modern

*The Shakspereana Company which was staging Shakspere's plays in City Colleges has left for a season in Deolali.*

*Along with Shakspere plays, the Shakspereana also put on boards modern themes like "The Man in Grey" "Pygmalion" and "Wuthering Heights".*

Lord Rohan (Geoffrey Kendal) and his wife—Clarrissa, the Toast of Regency, London (Jennifer Bragg). This is a novel by Lady Eleanor Smith famous as a film with James Mason as Lord Rohan—"The Man in Grey". Everything about him is grey—his clothes, his hair and even his horses. The beautiful Clarrissa marries him to find he is grey like steel through and through.

Emily Bronte's novel "Wuthering Heights" is dramatised by Shakspereana. The opening scene shows Heathcliff (Geoffrey Kendal), catching Cathay (Laura Liddell) in the Great Hall of Wuthering Heights.

Laura Liddell as Eliza Doolittle in "Pygmalion" by George Bernard Shaw. The flower girl waits at Convent Garden little realizing that she is about to meet Prof. Higgins, the Pygmalion of the story, who like the Grecian sculptor is to mould her into a beautiful lady.

## 'The War Of The Worlds'-In Pictures

See Pages 4 & 5

# Quilted Fabric For 3-D Curves

**PARIS, (INS): WOMEN ARE GOING TO LOOK AS RICH AS THE QUEEN OF SHEBA, SHINY AS THE FUR OF A THOROUGHBRED HORSE, VELVETY AND SOFT TO TOUCH AS THE EARS OF A CAT, SPARKLING AS CHAMPAGNE AND INEBRIATING AS FRENCH COGNAC.**

## By Nora W. Martin

All this is what Paris promises about women for the coming year of grace—1954.

Shapes, styles, skirt-length and necklines may or may not be strictly concealed secrets for the moment. But the new Paris fabrics are telling tales. They make it certain that Paris designers are out to make women feel and look "wonderful and rich" in 1954.

For daytime the new Paris materials already look stylish and smart. Women soon will be wearing shiny coats of soft, short-haired, shimmering woollens.

Other coat-fabrics for the coming Winter will be warm, cosy and shiny. French textile manufacturers have woven the hair of Cocker Spaniels, the fur of martens and the down of swans into their latest creations.

Coats, suits and dresses will come in the rich colours of luxurious furs—sable, mink, marten (and the shiny deepness of black panther). For sports herringbone, houndtooth and paisly patterns will appear printed on corduroy and velveteen in the latest Dior, Balenciaga, Lanvia and Balmain styles.

Jacques Fath plans to team up tweeds and flannels. He and other designers are working rough, tweedy and speckled woollens to comfy long jackets matched to lightweight, plain skirts.

Women, wearing some of the new day-time dresses will be genuine "soft touches." Extra supple fabrics will be made into slim styles with important shoulder details.

### For The Super-Slim

For super-slim, bony women quilted fabrics will be used for new alluring three-dimensional curves. Winter-prints with an effect of depth and relief will be used for the same purpose.

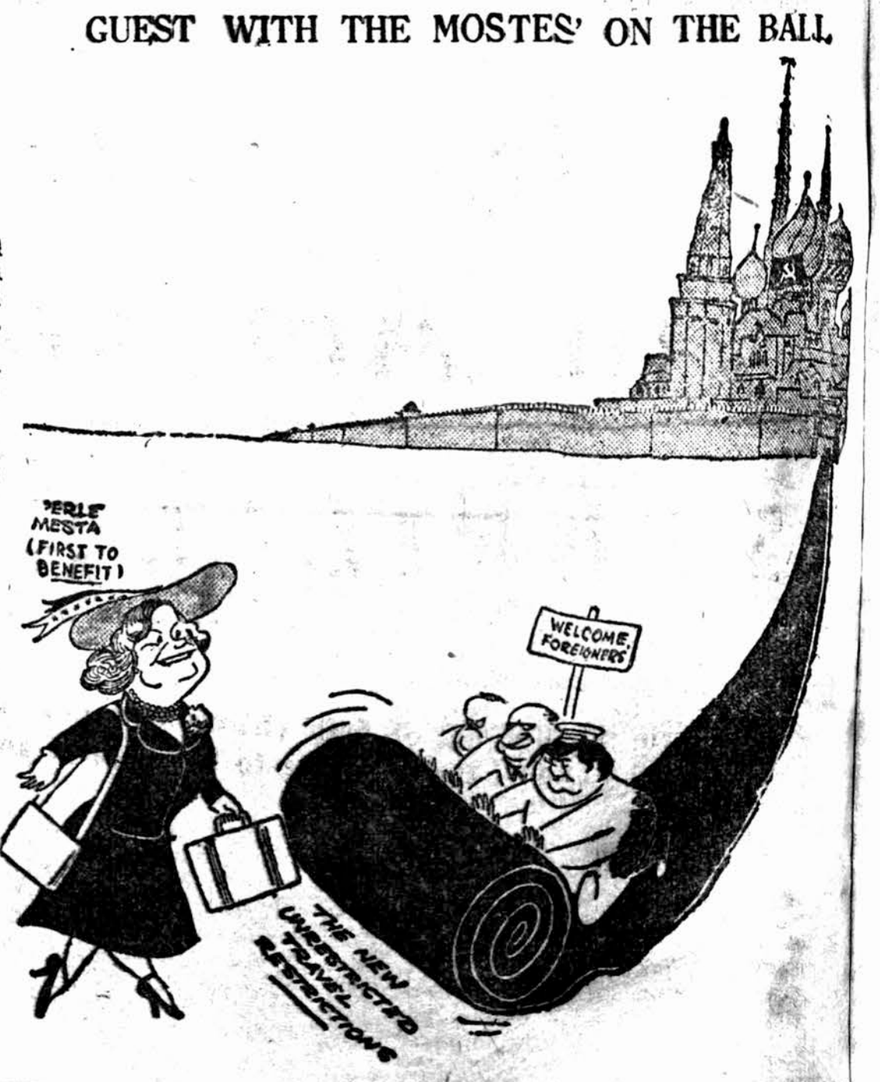
Cocktail parties will be inebriating even without the drinks. Girls will wear dresses made of a new crystal fibre called "Champagne". Light, sparkling and full of pep this new thread has been woven with wool, silk and rayon for a rich and FIZZY look.

**They will wear Cognac and Armagnac shades, be wrapped in silks and satins tinted like Vermouth, Port and the delicate colours of Scotch.**

For dinner-time velvets with Winter prints will be used by big-name designers. A new sophisticated sapphire shade also will be "dernier cri". For sheathy gowns a new type of satin, shiny and soft like finest leather, will outline feminine curves.

Metallic threads, silks, velvets, satins and organdy printed with furry patterns will lend their glamorous luxury to the evening styles.

GUEST WITH THE MOSTES' ON THE BALL.




# Week-End Fun

Calvin Coolidge summed up the vagaries of politics one day while strolling by the White House with Senator Spencer of Missouri. Spencer joked, "I wonder who lives there?"

"Nobody," Coolidge commented, "they just come and go."

*

An automobile theft case was going on. Said the lawyer to the car owner, "Are you sure this is the man who stole your car?"

The witness replied, "I was until your cross-examination. Now I'm not sure that I ever owned a car."

*

Sir James Barrie carried his writing of fantasy into his everyday life. Invariably, whether they were on the menu or not, he would order Brussels sprouts. And just as invariably they would be on his plate, untouched, when the waiter removed it. Asked why, the immortal playwright chuckled, "It's the 'name' of the things. I detest the taste of them—but I can't resist that name!"

*

The dignified Kentucky colonel was under cross-examination by the district attorney. When nothing seemed to shake the witness, the prosecutor tried ridicule.

"You, sir, are called 'Colonel'," the attorney sneered. "In what regiment, and in what war, were you ever a Colonel?"

"Well, it's like this. The 'Colonel' in front of my name is just like the 'Honourable' in front of yours. It's purely complimentary and doesn't mean a thing!"

*

## Juror Gets Confounded

When Rufus Choate embarked upon his career as a lawyer, he was warned by a veteran of the bar that, when addressing a jury, he should direct all his remarks to the most intelligent-looking member.

Accordingly, when Choate argued his first case, he selected the smartest-looking juror and addressed that individual in most eloquent and persuasive manner. All went well until the jury prepared to retire and consider its verdict. At that moment the "intelligent-looking" juror arose and said to the judge, "Your Honour, may I ask Mr. Chorate to explain two words he has been using?"

Choate, suddenly fearful that he had befuddled the juror with some such abstruse term as 'res inter alios acta', waited apprehensively.

"What are the words you don't understand?" the court inquired.

"'Plaintiff' and 'defendant'," replied the juror. "What do they mean?"

Once Hilaire Degas saw one of his paintings sold at an auction for a record price of dol 100,000. When asked how he felt, he said: "I feel like a horse must feel when he has won a race—and sees the beautiful cup given to the jockey."

*

When Mae West was starring in Hollywod she also wrote scenarios for her movies. One day her co-star gave the script the once-over and cried, "You're killing off your co-star in the second reel. All great authors allow their principals to live longer than that. Even in 'Romeo and Juliet' Shakespeare let Romeo live until the last act."

Mae gave him the up-and-down look and drawled: "'Well, Shakespeare had his technique—and I have mine."

*

## Born Too Late

Oliver Wendell Holmes, even through his nineties, always liked young people and saw everything with the eyes of eternal youth. At a boresome Washington tea party, when he still sat on the bench of the Supreme Court, Dr. Holmes was wandering about the crowded rooms. He saw a wide-eyed small girl wistfully watching a huge tray of petits-fours.

"Hungry, honey?" asked the Justice politely.

"Awful hungry", she told him.

"Then why don't you eat some of those pretty little cakes?"

She looked down at her hands, then answered, "I have no fork."

"Come," said Holmes, "fingers were made long before forks!"

She thought that over a moment, and then replied: "Mine weren't."

*

## Parrot's Poser

A magician, entertaining aboard a luxury liner, was heckled each performance by a parrot owned by one of the sailors. After each trick, the parrot would squawk: "Fake! Fake!" This continued for almost a week and then, in the middle of the magician's act, disaster struck the ship. It sprang a leak and quickly sank.

The sole survivors were the magician and the parrot. Hostilely, they took their positions at opposite ends of a board. For three days and nights not a word passed between them. It was the parrot who spoke first "All right, wise guy!" he snapped. "What did you do with the ship?"

# PASSING PAGEANT

## By KAM

"I confess I have made a mistake in giving up spinning for half an hour daily after entering the Ministry"—Bombay's Chief Minister at Saurashtra Congress Workers' Conference at Bhavnagar.

He should have no scruples about it, for he more than makes up the loss by spinning yarns — of the finest count—on the platform many times!

*

Tansa Lake will soon be overflowing—A press caption.

And our worthy Hydraulic Engineer will also be equally overflowing in his excuses for short water supply due to repairs here, and repairs there, if not everywhere.

*

Police dispose of Patna Friends by 4-0.—A typical sports item head line from Patna.

We were scared to death. Did the dandawalas make short work of some Patnawalas (among when are some our best friends), by 4 p.m. or a.m., we mused? Oh, no. They only scuttled the Friends with their kicks—on the football field. We heaved a sigh of relief.

*

Mrs. Adams told 350 women at a conference on corporal punishment for children: 'Since Eve, boys have always raided orchards. Should that start court proceedings'?

May be. But who started the game? Eve herself. She raided the Garden of Eden and stole the apple. And did not her offspring Cain (having the raiding in his blood) raid and kill poor Abel?

*

How octoganrians keep good health—A press headline about octoganarians of the West.

We do not know their ways of life and diet. But we do know why Indians of even 30 to 40 years lose their health—and this even before rationing was introduced in India.

Dr. R. H. Burke, a British surgeon says 'bad tea makes poor athletes'—Press report.

From the exhilarating 'a cup that cheers', a cup that enervates what a big fall! We refuse to believe this. Our colleagues gulp down dozens of cups daily, and they are as strong as ever — at least in (journalistic) acrobatics.

*

The same worthy doctor opines 'America's domination of athletics derives from the courageous Bostonians, who cast the accursed tea into the ocean."

Whatever the worthy doctor might say Bombayites will continue to woo Madame Tea and hugging her will stow her into their capacious maw. Let the doctor visit Bombay tea-shops and see our pehlvans each washing his stomach with half a dozen glasses of water before gulping down tea.

*

M. D. Jayaratnam has described deck travel between Malaya and India as unhygienic. He described his one-week experience as 'To me it was hell for a week'—Press report.

We congratulate M. D. on his 'Jaya' (success) in coming out alive from the ordeal. Let's have details of this Inferno. Will Dante's be beaten?

*

Referring to the Koop-dan (donation of wells) movement, Smt. Janaki Devi, revising Acharya Bhave's slogan of 'One marriage one well', said it must be changed to 'two wells for every marriage.'

Shrimati is perfectly right, and is foresighted too. If the marriage proves a failure one well can be kept for drinking purposes, unpolluted — and the other for-er-drowning all the marital sorrows by...

*

Music to charm drink addicts—Press headline.

One can as well expect a snake lured to listen to music cast off his biting propensity for ever.

*

Cows teeth *now* grow faster, says the American Veterinary Medical Association.

But our biped cows show their teeth from their very birth since the days of Eve, and they continue to grow more and also tougher than elephant's.

*

Crisis in bull fighting in Spain—Press headline.

We in Bharat, that is India, are used to crises in the fights of bulls—and bears—the whole year round.

*

C. R. approves wooden seats for buses in Madras—Press headline.

The present-day incumbents of the pre-Independence ICS and their ilk who earned the distinction of being too 'wooden and antediluvian' cannot but prove themselves wooden-headed. For getting one extra bus they are going to rip open the cushion comforts of 30. Have we come to such a pass so soon.?

*

Vidya Devi, is the first woman in the Punjab to be elected as Panch of a Gram Panchayat. Her husband, Capt. R. Singha, was also elected Panch of the same Panchayat. The couple defeated their rivals. The contest created 'live interest' in the village'—Press report.

All glory to them. This proves wife and husband are united in body and soul it would produce remarkable results and provide a sight for gods to admire, and the gods to "gaze on" while yet mortal "gladdened eyes may see"!

# Sex Appeal Is Passport To Stardom

## BY EMILY BELSER

*HOLLYWOOD, (INS).*

*FRENCH fireball Corinne Calvet boasted that she is a gal "who never tried to hide" her sex appeal.*

*"Let's look at it this way," she said. "Men look for certain curves in women, so there's no use trying to cover them up.*

"We French girls learn young how to appear attractive. We don't shy away from men for we know someday we will have to live with them.

"When I first came to America," Corinne said, batting her big blue eyes, "I didn't know anyone, but I had letters to some men in the movies.

"Not once did the wives of those men invite me to their home. I don't blame them. I wouldn't either, if I'd been in their shoes. Women know who their natural enemies are.

"They aren't men!"

The 110-pound beauty, who named herself after a bottle of Calvet wine, says curves didn't have everything to do with her colossal success.

"I have a theory," she insists. "I just wish hard for something and I get it.

"First, I wished like mad to get into pictures in France. The director I hoped would hire me didn't seem to like me. I didn't know why. So every spare moment I would wish him to like me.

"Finally he liked me so much I had to un-wish him. But he did give me my start.

"Next I wished like anything to get into movies in America. I must have stopped wishing until I got here. Then I wished myself into pictures by concentrating on Hal Wallis.

"And then," she giggled, "I wished harder than anything else in the world a wonderful man I had met (Jack Bromfield) would ask me to marry him. He did.

Corinne's latest mental effort, wishing herself into a juicy role in Paramount's "Flight to Tangier."

"It's a good part," she says, because it gives me a chance to be sexy."

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# Childlessness, Not Always An Act Of God

## STERILITY Can Also Be A Mental State

**PSYCHIATRISTS feel that in many families where psychic sterility is found. there are often such strong parental prohibitions against sex that even when young people obtain the blessings of both church and state on their married love life, they continue to be inhibited and tense in their relationships.**

**AS OLD as the Bible is the lament of men and women who want to have children, and cannot. Through the centuries, medicine has tried one treatment after another, ranging from superstitious invocations to the use of miracle drugs. Today the problem remains a major one: in the United States alone, it is estimated that one out of every ten married couples is childless despite their profoundest desire to be parents, writes Vera G. Kinsler in "Coronet."**

Fortunately for them, the latest researches into sterility are astonishing. They suggest that emotion conflicts — hatred, fear, anxiety, poor adjustment to marriage — all can bring on sterility. These emotional states, it is believed, may have prevented conception in form one-quarter to one-third of all cases of involuntary childlessness. Once they are removed, it appears, pregnancy becomes possible.

### Mind And Fertility

The powerful influence of mind over human fertility is underlined by recent findings at the Infertility Clinic of the Maternal Health Association in Cleveland, one of several clinics which have been working on the problem of sterility. These findings, based on 300 married couples who have been treated at the Clinic since 1946, are as encouraging as they are startling.

Before treatment, each of the 300 couples had been barren for at least 18 months of married life. Two hundred and twenty-five of the wives had never been pregnant; the remaining 75 had found themselves unable to conceive after a miscarriage or a previous pregancy.

**After treatment, 93 couples achieved a total of 109 pregnancies. One couple even had twins!**

While admittedly, 300 couples is a small number upon which to base conclusions, the results do offer a guide. Fully one-quarter of all pregnancies achieved were due, the physicians found, to a simple, general health programme recommended to all patients. This included correction of obvious weakness, such as anaemia and bad teeth; placing both husband and wife on well-blanced diets rich in fruits, vegetables and meat; and advising them as to the most probably fruitful time of the month for marital relations.

### Surprising Discovery

But in further analysis, doctors came upon a surprising discovery: in another one-third of all successful cases, **the mere fact that a married couple sought advice, or were accepted for treatment, apparently gave them such a psychological boost that conception became possible.**

"The seeking of advice," staff doctors decided, "seems to have a therapeutic value."

One couple actually conceived a few days before they were scheduled to go to the clinic for their first interview. Four other couples, who had been interviewed and told to report later for an examination, found they were on the way to parenthood before that date arrived! Cases closed happily, apparently due to the psychological element which seems to operate in human reproduction.

How else explain the same phenomenon noted time and again by family physicians? Many a general practitioner knows of infertile women who request appointments for medical help, only to cancel their appointments later for the joyful reason that they are already expectant mothers. Or he can report cases in which women, after they have a preliminary discussion of their problem with him, but before he has had an opportunity to examine them or prescribe treatment, happily, announce the stork has already located them.

**"They thank us from the bottom of their hearts," reported one specialist. "And they think that we're miracle men for helping them, when we really haven't had the time to do anything for them."**

Still another case often cited is that of the couple who, after years of barrenness, finally decides to adopt a baby —and shortly thereafter the wife discovers that she is pregnant. What is this psychological element which seems to operate in all these instances?

Specialists think they may have found a key in a new technique which enables them to make fluoroscopic examination of a woman's Fallopian tubes — the two slender passages leading from the ovaries to the uterus. It is in the Fallopian tubes that union of the male and female cells must take place if a child is to be conceived.

In high-strung women, doctors discovered, the tubes are sometimes tightly shut, apparently because of nervous tension. This can be compared to the way in which one's throat sometimes chokes up because of strong emotion. When the tubes are closed, no meeting of male and female cells is possible.

Doctors also theorize that even if the tubes remain open and a union of the cells takes place, in exceptionally nervous women the lining of the uterus, which should be soft and relaxed, may be so taut that it offers no anchorage on which the baby-to-be can start growth. In such cases, preganancy will not take place.

The part played by the Fallopian tubes in conception has long been known, but pioneering work in modern times dates from 1920, when Dr. I. C. Rubin, of New York University College of Medicine, devised a method of filling the tubes with gas. This procedure proved tremendously useful, first, as a test to determine if the tubes were open. and second, as a treatment in opening closed tubes.

### High-Strung Women

Since then, a new technique has been introduced with astonishing results. This involves filling the tubes with an iodized oil solution, and then taking x-rays of them. These are known as salpingograms.

Salpingograms were first taken simply as part of a preliminary examination. But doctors soon discovered that the procedure itself was something of a cure. In an estimated 25 per cent of cases, barren women conceived after salpingograms were taken but before any other treatment was begun.

"We don't know why taking a salpingogram improves fertility," one gynaecologist admitted. "It may be the effect of the iodine, the oil or the x-rays on the reproductive organs and cells.

**"Now, before beginning the procedure, we tell the woman that a quarter of all patients who have had salpingograms become pregnant; this information apparently has a genune phychological effect."**

Why seeking medical advice, or receiving suggestive treatment, should relieve nervous tension, is again a subject of theory. Psychiatrists feel that in many families where psychic sterlitiy is found, there are often such strong parental prohibitions against sex that even when young people obtain the blessings of both church and state on their married love life, they continue to be inhibited and tense in their relationships.

### Intimate Problems

Some specialists point out that to many persons the doctor has become the highest authority in the conduct of their personal lives. In effect, he has taken the place of the father of their childhood. When married couples come to him with such intimate problems, they are in a way seeking his approaval of their nervous tension, which may be reassuring to the wife and lead to a relaxation of her Fallopian tubes.

Some women come to seek help for barren marriages, and reveal confusion as to their sterile and fertile periods. Nature is somewhat to blame here, because the times of greatest desire in woman, just before and after the menstrual period, are those in which she is thought to be sterile. The midpoint of the month, between her periods, commonly the time when the female productive cell is ripe for fertilization, is usually the period when she feels the least sexual urge.

Study by the physician of each woman's individual menstrual cycle — a complex medical problem, to be sure — is regarded as the best way to help couples plan the timing of their martial relations so as to encourage conception.

In the case of the barren wife who conceives shortly after she and her husband finally agree to adopt a baby, it is thought that the decision itself relaxes tension, increased in these cases by the wife's long-standing feeling of inadequacy. This mental relief seems to bring about the miracle of new life.

### Hidden Hostility

Then there are women such as Mrs. Williams, who was childless in her first marriage. Widowed, and remarried to Mr. Roberts, she became the mother of two children. Assuming that both husbands were fertile, psychiatric explanation here seems to favour the belief that conscious or hidden hostility toward the first husband led to a closing of the Fallopian tubes. The second and happier marriage brought about relaxation.

It seems here, as it does in many similar cases, that what has often been poetically termmed "the act of love" must, in truth, 'be' an act of love, rather then just an act of sex, if fruitful union is to ensure.

There are, of course, a great many factors involved in human fertility. Doctors hesitate to assert that anyone is truly sterile, save in such extreme instances where the organs of generation have been surgically removed. Medical science prefers to term most involuntarily childless couples "sub-fertile" — and today, with medical help, many of these "would-be" parents can be.

As understanding of fertility grows, doctors are more and more reluctant to assume, as they have in the past, that it is the woman who is barren. Dr. Rubin asserts that "although the wife was formerly blamed for the sole responsibility of barren issue, it has since been ascertained that the husband is responsible in from 33 to 50 per cent of all cases."

## SHE LOOKS IT

**Alluring Arlene Dahl, Paramount actress looks ravishing in a smartly cut and designed evening gown.**

## From Invocation To Miracle Drug

## Course Of True Love

### Early Stages

"Darling, you look so frail and feminine in that dress."

*

"I worried all night about our quarrel, please forgive me."

*

"Any night next week I can make myself free."

*

"Let's go somewhere quiet where we won't see anyone we know."

*

"I'll pick you up at your office and drive you home."

*

"You *must* come to Florence while I'm there."

*

"Let's go home before we have to give someone a lift in the car."

*

"I missed you three times at the office—I was in a panic."

*

"Taxi darling?"

*

"Please wear that dress again. I could look at you in it for ever."

*

"Here's a present for you, darling, they're nylons."

### Closing Stages

*"Help me move that sofa over there, will you?"*

*

*"You seem to delight in making scenes."*

*

*"You will have to make it Tuesday or Friday."*

*

*"This place has gone off, not a soul I know."*

*

*"Come round to my flat at 8-30 and don't be late."*

*

*"See you when I get back from Italy."*

*

*"Anybody want a lift?"*

*

*"I did ring you up the day before yesterday, but you weren't there."*

*

*"Hardly worth taking a cab; it's only a step."*

*

*"Do me a favour, will you? When you get home throw that dress out of the window. I never want to see it again."*

*

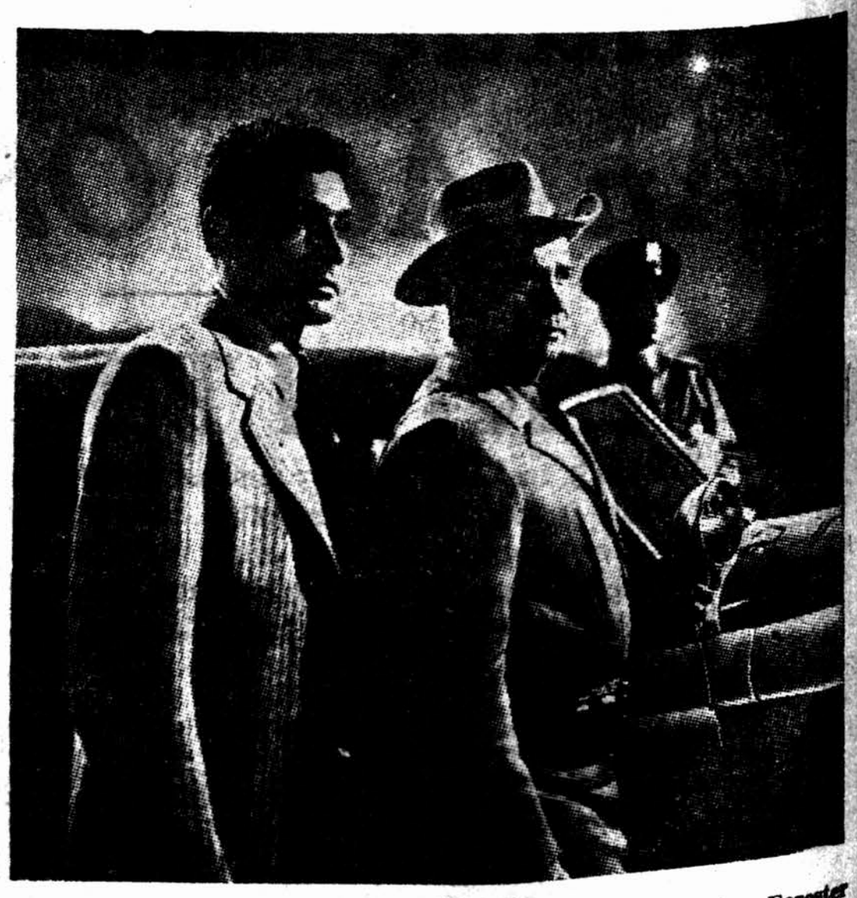
*"Any use for these?"*

*

—Anne Edwards in *Daily Express*

# 'THE WAR OF THE WORLDS'

Doomed by a diminishing supply of oxygen and falling temperatures on their own planet, the Martians covet the rich atmosphere and fields of the planet Earth. One night a huge meteor-like object lands near the little California town of Linda Rosa.



Among those who witness this unusual event are Clayton Forester (Gene Barry), a young scientist who is on a fishing trip in the vicinity. He decides to stay on and investigate this strange phenomenon.

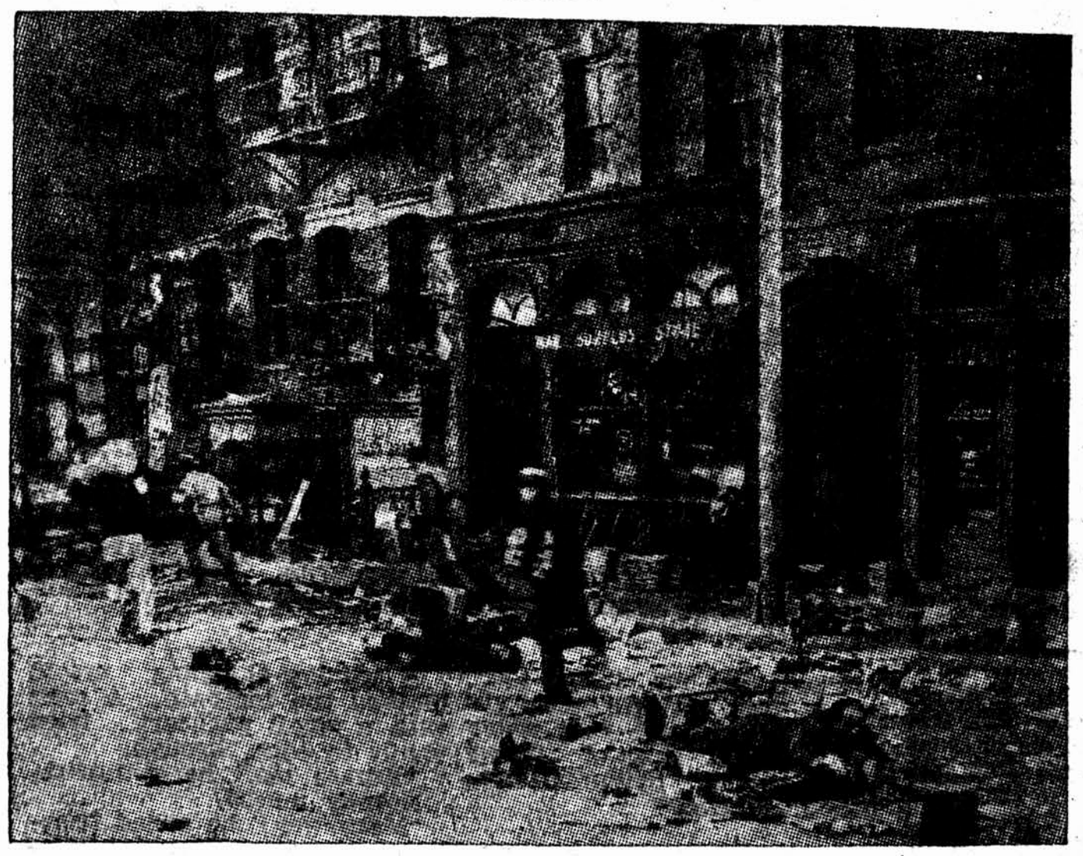
When the huge meteor cools off three wierd looking space ships emerge from it and scan the countryside with a flaming eye which also acts as a ray gun spitting death and destruction and reducing everything in its path, human and otherwise, to ashes.

Word reaches Linda Rosa that similar objects have landed all over the Earth and the army is called in to help. The War of the Worlds has commenced.

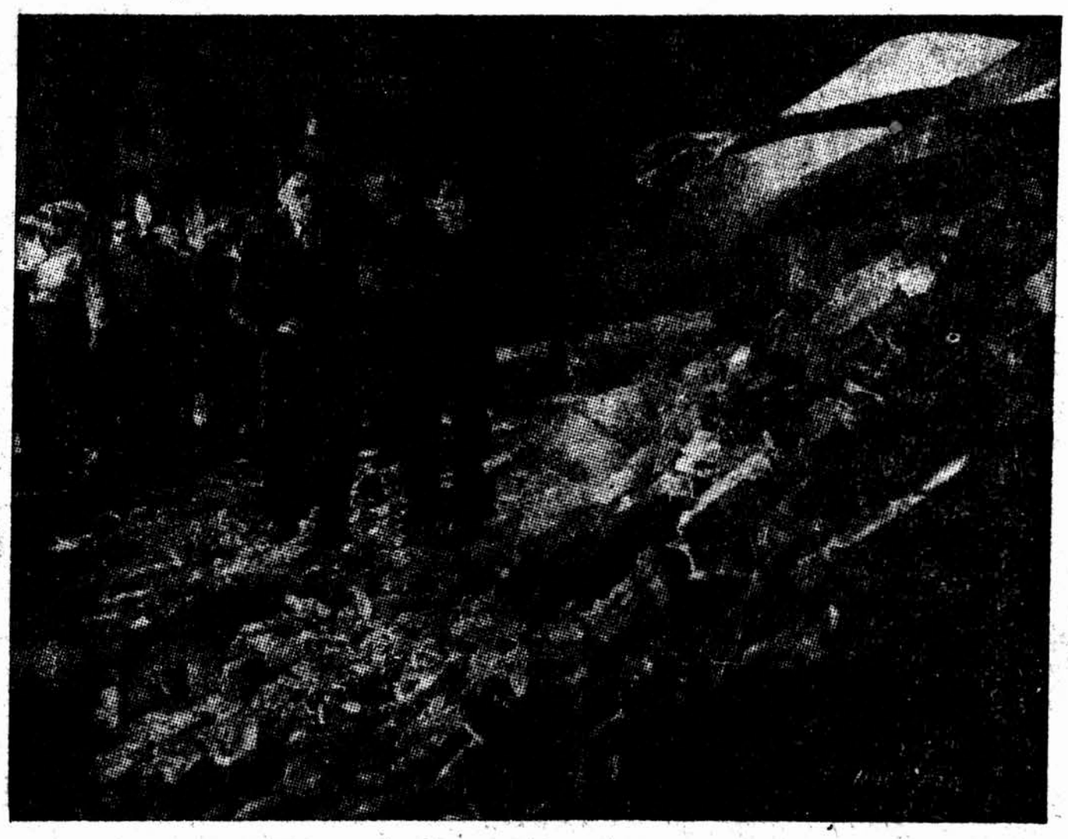
After using every other weapon known to man the army at last decides to use the Atom Bomb. This is a drastic step as the civilian population may also suffer. However, in desperation the Bomb is dropped on the Martian ships. But even this fails to destroy them.

The space ships now enter the larger cities reducing them to masses of rubble. Under the impact of the deadly ray guns buildings disintegrate, even solid concrete edifices are blown sky high. There is no stopping the Martians.

# —ALL TOLD IN PICTURES



Panic grips the world as crowds flee. Clayton Forrester with a batch of scientists is experimenting in a last minute bid to cope with the invasion but the mob destroys his equipment and even this last slender hope is destroyed.



Helpless crowds stream into the churches praying for a miracle which is the only thing that can destroy these grotesque monsters in their space machines. And then a miracle happens and the Martians are destroyed by the smallest creature on earth which God in his goodness had placed there for a reason. See the thrilling ending in the film which comes to the Strand and Excelsior Theatres shortly.

# WELLS PROBES ENIGMA OF OUTER SPACE

*NO question has intrigued the curiosity of man more than the unanswered riddle about life on other planets. The 200-inch telescope on Mount Palomer has widened man's horizons in his quest for knowledge of the universe and has given him an opportunity to look farther into the cosmic unknown than ever before. But still the mystery remains—does life exist on other planets? Are there other worlds beside our own where some semblance of life, as we know it, flourishes?*

*The fiction writers have attempted conjecture based on scientific knowledge and thus created a vast new field of story telling. But science horror fiction is not new. One of its most imaginative practitioners and one who preceded and predated today's writers in the field is H. G. Wells' who back in 1898 wrote the clasic "The War of the Worlds." Now Paramount Pictures has taken this astounding tale and made it into a thrilling Technicolour film.*

*Producer George Pal who previously handled the production reins for "Destination Moon" and "When Worlds Collide" was the guiding light in the making of "The War of the Worlds". He has now topped all his other efforts with a film which makes the screem fairly pulsate with excitement.*

*The enigma of life upon the other planets and their eventual encounter with Earth's inhabitants is forcibly dramatized in "The War of the Worlds" on a scale never before attempted on celluloid.*

## A Short Story

# AND THEY WEREMEN..

### By Perin C. Mehta

*"AND the clever adventuress with engaging lack of scruples, who captivates the father and secretly marries the son."*
*—W. M. THACKERAY.*

Some ten years back the city of Bombay was shaken up, and vibrated with a sudder to an emotional tragedy so out of alignment with the modern vita of life.

Prafulla Roy was a lawyer of no mean reputation, who for a number of years had practised in Bombay, and had established himself as one of the steadiest brains in the world of law. He, as a man was quiet in disposition, calm and collected in the face of opposition, principled and honest. He was well-loved in his small circle of friends, and highly esteemed outside it. It was a known fact that after the death of his wife some twenty odd years before this story, he had withdrawn himself to a quiet solitude, and devoted his spare time and energy to the bringing up of his only son Mohan, a handsome, clever lad now turned nineteen. Father and son shared life with a perfect mutual understanding, and it seemed nothing could come in between to shatter the peace and serenity of their lives.

Then came the bombshell flung by a capricious fate, which in a short time burst the chain of an affection built up for years between father and son, and planted hatred and distrust in the heart of each.

●

Prafulla Roy had gone on a case to a village, fifty miles away from Bombay. He was away for a fortnight, and suddenly without notice returned home with a young and beautiful wife,—the daughter of the village headman. She was eighteen, with a luscious beauty, big-boned, and matured physically due to the manual labour she performed on her father's farm. Prafulla Roy's friends and relations were shocked out of speech when they heard the news, and when they saw her looked sideways at each other and shook their heads. Prafulla Roy on the other hand was like a man who was under the perpetual influence of a heady wine. He danced to the tune of Neela's slightest whim like a child demented of all reason. He had made her the prison of all his dreams.

And Neela;—all her youth she had longed for this sort of life and felt that at long last her womanhood had come into its own. Her father was the head of the village, but yet he was only a farmer,—and that was not the line. She abhorred farm life, and the chores it entailed from sun-up to sun-down. Only once when she was a little girl of seven had she been taken to the city of Bombay where they had attended the wedding of the only relation that dwelt in town. She was dumb with wonder at the spectacle the city presented to her young eyes, and ever since then a longing pervaded her being to live in the city, to bathe in its golden glittering beauty. She devoured with hungry eyes and ears, books, magzaines, and tales about the town. From the age of fourteen she focussd all her charm, and witchery on an occasional travelling salesman, or some stray relation of her neighbours who might have come to spend a short holiday at the farms from the town, in the hope that anyone of them may fall in love with her and take her away from her present drab surroundings. Most of them did appear to fall in love with her, but only for the period they were in the village. All of them forgot about her and the promises to return no sooner had they left, and some of them even shamelessly confessed on the day of departure, to be already married. So things went until she was sixteen; and then her parents began pressing the need of marriage upon her. She tossed her shapely head., and lifted up her dainty nose, each time her mother mentioned a steady young farmer lad who would make her a good husband. But then what else was she to do? Nobody from the city asked for her hand, and she had no way of going there herself where, charged with vanity, she was so sure she could attract attention.

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Just as she turned eighteen, dispairing of her vain hopes, she consented to marriage with the son of a neighbouring farmer, who had a squint in one eye, and whose essential industry lay in the tasks requiring the least amount of brains. Each time Neela saw him she underwent a primitive desire to push him over.

A month before the wedding day Prafulla Roy visited the village on the case of the mortgage of one of the farms. He put up at the village rest-house, opposite the well where Neela went each morning to draw water. When Neela had weaved dreams of the city and herself there also intermingled dreams of a handsome youthful husband who made love to her in the style of the stars in the films which she had seen now and then at the Cinema on the outskirts of the village. She had not bargained for an elderly husband; but at this stage who was she to bargain? When Prafulla first saw her and was attracted by her, she deliberately led him on. He fell madly in love with her and lost control over all his senses. Before he could catch up with his reason he had married her, and she bade a triumphant farewell to her maidenhood, the bornyard fowls —as she called the farmers—and her jilted squint-eyed fiance'.

When Neela first came to her husband's home, Mohan was away holidaying with college friends, and she had it all to herself. She looked around at the strange new comforts she had never seen before, but she took to it all so naturally, it seemed she had them all her life. The only discomfort was Profulla Roy's ardour and eager devotion which frightened her, and rendered her uneasy whenever he was nearby. Once in a way she even wished she was back home to the farm safely tucked away on her little room. But she firmly set aside such thoughts, and gave herself up to the pleasure of being in the city and the mistress of her new home.

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Then Mohan came home. It was a month after Neela's marriage. She had seen Mohan's picture in her husband's room, and had secretly looked forward to meeting her handsome stepson. Mohan on the other hand, had determined to uphold a semblance of good-will towards his step-mother, but he was totally unprepared for what he saw. Neela had taken particular care over her person the evening Mohan was to arrive; and he was dazzled at the very first sight, but kept his eyes respectfully on the floor. He went up to his room as soon as he could get away, feeling his reason gradually slip away from him, and something else gripping him with evil, cultching tentacles. He wanted to run away from this thing that made him hate himself and his father for bringing this woman into their peace-loving lives.

Neela on the other hand felt neither guilty, nor ashamed at the feelings she underwent at the sight of Mohan. Womanlike, she had not failed to notice the look in his eyes, and she felt excited and happy. She cared little for the feelings of Prafulla Roy, and less for the consequences.

As the days and weeks flew by, it now dawned on Mohan that it was completely impossible for him to live under the same roof as Neela. He was quite sure he did not love her. But the longing to touch her, be with her all the time, was incessantly maddening. And she did nothing to help him over-rule this infatuation. On the contrary she placed temptation in his way every hour he was at home, until he reeled out of his senses and was lost. One day when Prafulla Roy was away on business, Mohan resisted her no longer, and succumbed to his mad passion. And he knew that he had committed the greatest crime in the eyes of God and man. He had sinned against his father and retribution awaited him. He hated Neela, yet wanted her more than ever. He decided to leave the home that very night which he spent at a friend's place and thence made arrangements to live at the College Hostel.

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Prafulla Roy with his experienced eye had already entertained sparks of suspicion, which burnt torment in his heart. On his return when he found Mohan gone away, and Neela evasive in her replies, this suspicion took firm root and burnt a gaping hole, searing his very soul with hatred for Mohan. He lost his appetite his sleep, and all his peace of mind.

Mohan on his own now battled hard against the craze to return home and to temptation. He fought against the thought of Neela, whose absence wrapped her closer round him. At last one night in a weak moment, he decided to reach her at any cost. But this must be the last time. He left the hostel in the early hours of the night and made for his father's home. He lurked outside the vast grounds of the home uptil the time Neela retired to her room. He climbed in from over the balcony, and entered as she had unloosed her long hair and was preparing to get into bed. She was not surprised to see him for she expected him each night, and was confident he would come. He ran to her with a mad cry of abandon and longing and wordlessly lifted her up in his arms. As her arms went round him, his eyes caught sight of, and clung to a carved dagger which hung in its sheath over her dressing-table. It

(Continued on Page 22 Col. 4)

## *Tricks Smugglers Try To Slip Thro' Customs Cordon & Whisk Away Valuables, Evading The Prying Eyes Of Police, Cheating Govt. Of Dues*

# *CONTRABAND*

**THE HOLIDAY IS OVER. MOST OF US IN THE CUSTOMS QUEUE ARE WISHING WE COULD TURN BACK THE CALENDAR TO THIS DAY TWO OR THREE WEEKS AGO WHEN WE STARTED OUR CONTINENTAL CAPERS. AND SOME OF US (NOT YOU, OF COURSE) ARE FEELING A TRIFLE UNEASY. WHAT ABOUT THOSE NYLONS—THAT SILK SHIRT—THAT DRESS LENGTH WE BOUGHT IN PARIS? HAVE WE ANYTHING TO DECLARE, OR CAN WE GET AWAY WITH IT? WRITES THE AUTHOR IN 'MOTORING'.**

**BY NANCY DEBENHAM**

Peak-capped heads are bent over open suitcases. Experienced fingers delve into piles of clothing, explore trinket boxes and bulging handbags, and diligently search our cars.

Have 'you' anything to declare? Or you, or you? Our inquisitors are civil but firm. What they want to know is whether there is anything tucked away in that tightly packed luggage that you would prefer them not to find. A glance at the faces round us tells us nothing. Their expressions register boredom, amusement, irritation, complacency, or have merely that slightly glazed, dazed, after-the-holiday look caused by eating a lot of rich food and much soaking in sunshine and good wine.

### ONLY SKIN-DEEP

Faces of passengers at a Customs barrier tell you or me nothing at all, but that is because we are not Customs officials.

Now why have they picked on that blonde girl? An official has quietly whisked her away. Is it to have her smart, sleekly-suited self searched? Yes, that's it. Women searchers will leave no hem unturned.

How did they know she was a smuggler? Most likely because she has been caught before. Probably she was a brunette or redhead the last time she ran the Customs gauntlet, but the sleuth at the barrier has a photographic memory. That girl's face was in the mental rogues' gallery which he keeps in his well-trained mind.

**A change of hair-colour and completely different make-up would not deceive him, so she is in the net once more.**

### BIG GAME

Jewel smugglers are the big game of contraband hunters. Jewels are such hideable trifles. They are hidden in the heels of shoes and sewn in the hems and linings of clothes.

**Each large button on an overcoat may be the case for a single diamond.**

They can be hidden in the mouth or ears or nostrils. One woman who was known to be carrying jewels nearly succeeded in slipping through undetected. Every likely and unlikely place in her clothes, luggage and person had been searched.

As she was walking away, still watched by puzzled and frustrated officials, she instinctively touched the pocket of her travelling coat. She was hauled back, and there were the diamonds, casually rolled in a crumpled handkerchief.

It takes a woman to think of a trick like that. When she was ordered to be searched at the frontier she simply slipped out of her loose travelling coat and left it in the waiting room before following the searchers into the inner sanctum. Even the detectives on the watch for her arrival did not trouble about that carelessly discarded coat.

### SCRAPED A WING

Men are the inventive geniuses of the smuggling racket. The classic instance is that of the German chief who, towards the end of the war, was trying to export his wealth. While Customs officials were examining his car a lorry scraped a wing. Under the scraped away paint the metal glittered. Some of the bodywork was made of pure gold.

**Anyone who is thinking of making a fortune at the expense of H.M. Customs and** Excise might like to know that the net starts closing round them as soon as they walk into a shop and say: 'Five hundred watches, please.' Customs sleuths are everywhere. You can plan the cleverest cache. You can go to all manner of trouble and expense by having specially built hollow wings on the car, false bottoms and tops and trick compartments in the body and luggage locker.

Customs men will methodically take the car to pieces until they find the hiding place. You can say, with truth: "If you ruin my car you will have to make good the damage." You can bluster and protest, but information about the purchase of contraband and a description of you and the car have reached the port long before you have, and H.M. Customs have caught you.

### OBSERVANT EYE

You, of course, returning bronzed and fit and full of good food and drink from a Continental holiday, are not likely to be full of watches as well. Of course not! But you might just wonder if that little purchase will escape the observant eye and whether it is worth the risk of not declaring it. Well, it is a risk and it is not worth it.

Let us go back to the Customs shed. Those two women at the counter are soon going to discover that the apparently casual glance from a pair of eyes under a peaked cap is keen and observant. One of the two women, who are obviously sisters, with an air of conscious virtue, declares a silk blouse. "No, nothing else", they assure the official, apart from the customary trifles of drink and perfume, and the parcel of luxury foods which are conceded by the Customs. But he is admiring the blouse which the other sister is wearing.

"You'll pay on that, too," he observes. "It is exactly similar to the one your sister has declared. Now—," fixing them with a hypnotic eye. "Anything else?"

Sheepishly they produce nylon stockings, a silk scarf or two and another blouse from their pockets. A little acute observation saves a deal of time and trouble, as well as a lot of revenue

**Even if friends abroad present us with rich gifts we must still pay duty and purchase tax on them, unless the gift happens to be a genuine and accredited antique of more than a hundred years old.**

So if you do come across a generous friend, when travelling abroad, who is anxious to make you a handsome present, ask him to make it a real Old Master—or a cooked ham!

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A window-shopping crowd blocked the footpath. A man with a small pushcart tried vainly to edge through.

"Excuse me," he ventured.

Nobody moved.

"Make way," he called firmly. A few people shuffled half-heartedly.

"Watch your nylons," he bellowed. The sidewalk cleared in an instant.

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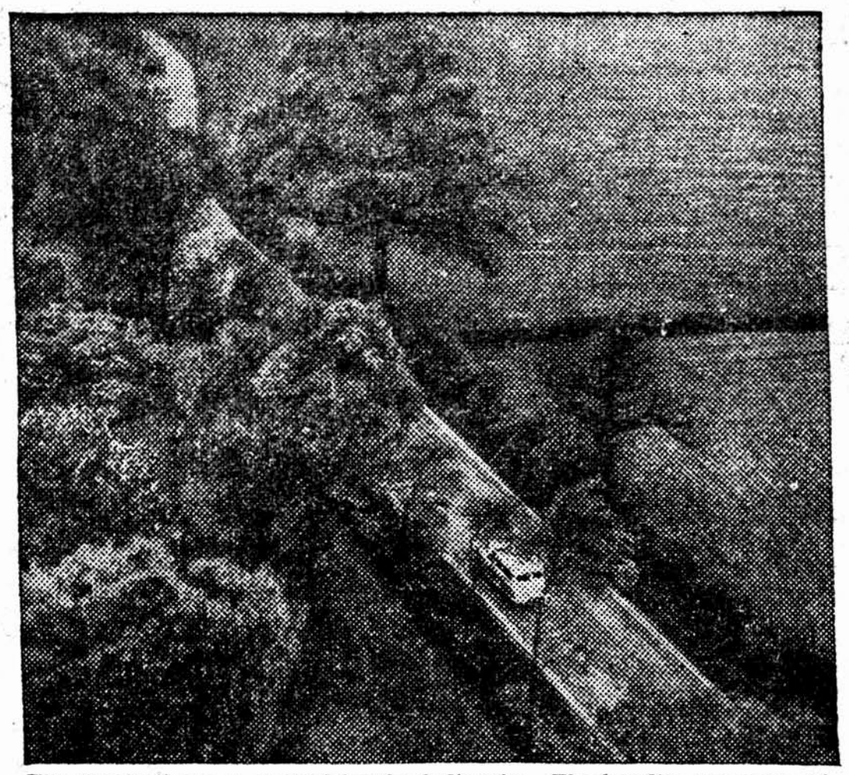
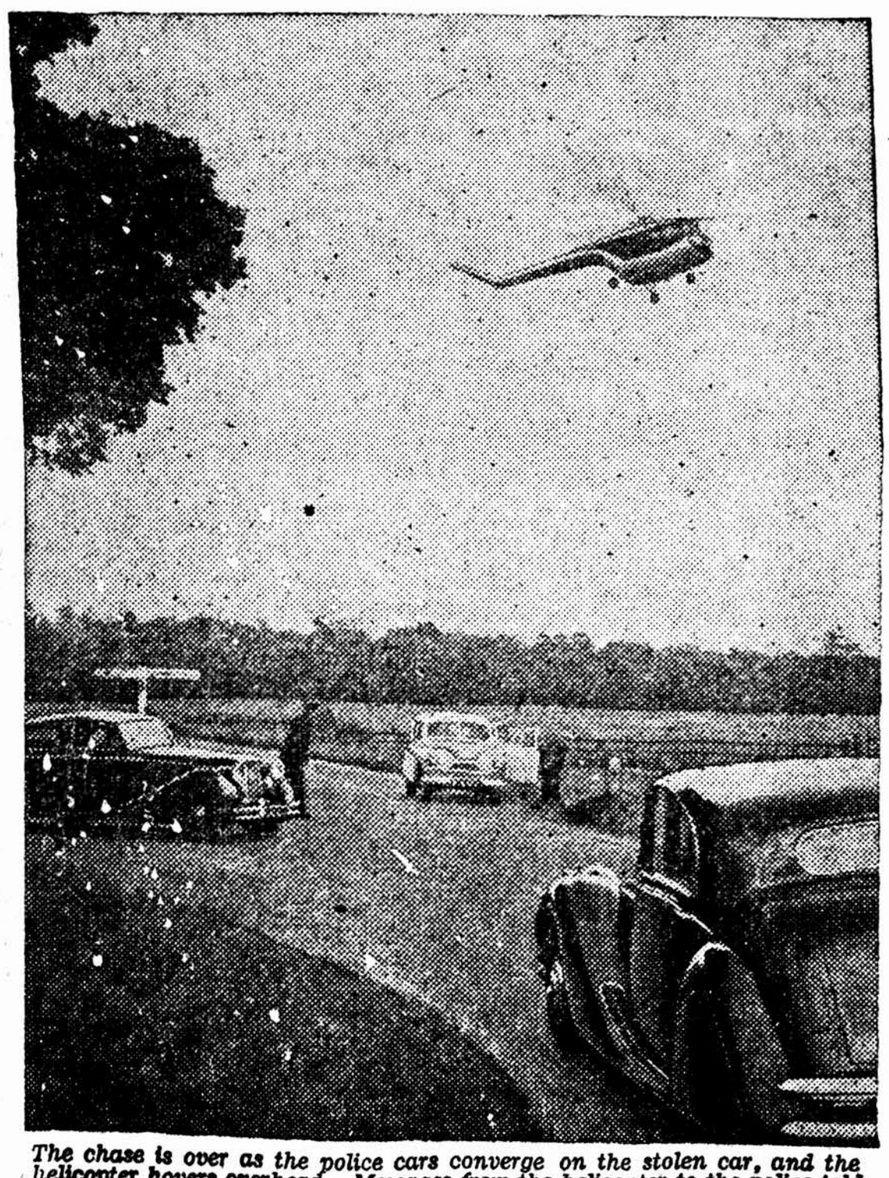


*The "stolen" car is spotted by the helicopter. The bandits, unaware of the chase, think they are safe, but the helicopter keeps them in sight wherever they turn.*



*The chase is over as the police cars converge on the stolen car, and the helicopter hovers overhead. Messages from the helicopter to the police told them the stolen car's route and enabled them to establish a "road-block".*

## Flying Squad *FLIES*

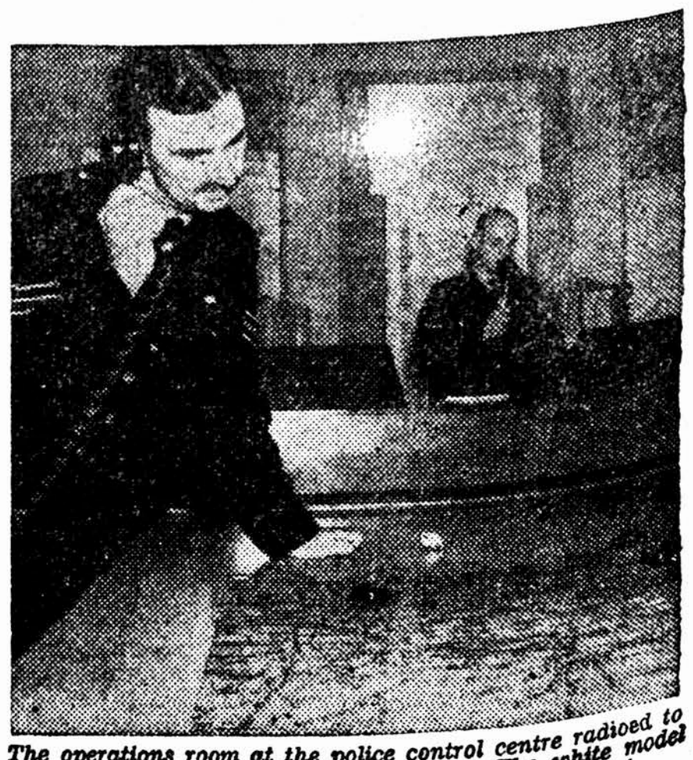
A STRIKING demonstration of the value of the helicopter as an aid to police work was given at a recent exercise staged by the staff of the Police College, Coventry, when a "Bristol Sycamore" was used in the tracking down and arrest of three "bandits" escaping in a "stolen" car after having committed a "robbery".

Three police cars, guided by radio messages from the helicopter, converged on the stolen car and ultimately forced it to a standstill. The exercise, the first police exercise in which a helicopter has been used, was closely observed by high ranking police officers and by police students.

At the start of the exercise it was assumed that the helicopter was being used for traffic control duties at a motor race meeting. Shortly afterwards it was reported to the police that the car had been stolen from the race meeting car park. This was the signal to start the exercise and immediately the helicopter on traffic duties was placed at the disposal of the Police College.

Passengers in the helicopter were an observer acting as navigator, and a police officer in radio communication with headquarters and with police cars allotted to the exercise. Unaware of the stolen car's likely route the helicopter flying over the district spotted the vehicle. The news was sent back to the control room and police cars were given their first instructions. The bandits found it impossible to shake off the helicopter, which followed them everywhere at about 200 ft. Within fourteen minutes of being spotted from the air the bandits were in the custody of the police and the chase over.

With the success of this exercise the day may not be far off when the proverbially long arm of the law, previously earth-bound, will be descending from the air with a rapidity alarming to its quarry.



*The operations room at the police control centre radioed to patrols the position of the stolen car. The white model indicates the stolen car on a huge map of the district.*

# talking of BOOKS

# Hemingway Is News Event Again

## UNDENIABLE VITALITY SHINES IN NEW BOOKS

**ACROSS THE RIVER AND INTO THE TREES: By Ernest Hemingway. Published by Dell Publishing Company, Inc. New York. Pages 320. Price 35 cents.**

**THE RACE CONCEPT: Published by UNESCO, Paris. Price 2-6. Pages 103.**

**ONE of the signs of the undeniable vitality of Ernest Hemingway — a man many people regard as the greatest writer of our time — is the fact that all his books still excite controversy.**

Hemingway is today a news item. The publication of a new book by Hemingway is a news event. For more than twenty years the author has been a news event himself although he does not seem to realise it. He will not give interviews and his communications with the outside world limit themselves to sullen and snarling replies to the persistent questions of some editor or the other. In short, Hemingway remains the conscious artist whose only comment on this business of writing is "One day I said to self, 'Mister you signed on to be a writer. Be one.' "

This characteristic of Hemingway's writing is nowhere more evident than in his love story, "Across the River" and into the Trees," appearing this year in its first popular edition published by Dells. During the writing of this book, which immediately preceded his recently published sensational novelette "The Old Man and the Sea," Hemingway seldom found more than five hundred words per day which satisfied him and which were acceptable to him. These he put down in pencil in a large scrawly hand, only a few to a page.

While at first glance Across the River appears to be no more than what the majority of critics have described it to be, "a descent from the heights achieved by Hemingway in his other works", it is soon evident that more than a decadent mood is at work here and that Hemingway is giving us satisfying glimpses of his old honesty and ability to cast a spell.

### THE THEME

The story takes place in post-war Venice, its central character being a fifty year old American army officer Colonel Richard Cantwell, a lonely battle scarred man of fierce embittered pride who is doomed to die. The colonel returns to the picturesque, well-remembered countryside of Italy, where he had fought in both World Wars and has an affair with the beautiful young Italian Countess Renata. She offers him love, tender and selfless love such as he has never known and they share a few rich last hours, hauntingly chequered hours, dark with the inexorable shadow of death, bright with a deep and moving love. Death comes for the hero even sooner than he expected, while he is on a hunting expedition and the book ends on a note of elemental courage and finality.

Across the River is typical Hemingway in many ways. Hemingway shows himself once again one of the best war correspondents in retrospect, Across the River having appeared four years after the German surrender in World War Two. Like much of his writing it consists mainly of recollections —Cantwell recalls his youth and his wars and his reminiscences are just fascinating talk for the nineteen-year-old Countess, a descendant of a long line of brave men herself. His talk purges him of his bitterness and she, on her part, draws an unknown pleasure from the experiences of her lover, who has lived a lifetime and yet does not seem old. Paradoxically enough Hemingway makes it clear that he does not like war. War says he is the sad science, le metier triste. He has an extraordinary respect, however, for personal bravery as displayed here by his hero.

The book contains other ingredients of Hemingway's works, his basic philosophy of live well, make love well, work well whatever the odds seems incarnated in the person of Cantwell, a man who knows there is no hope but who is still goaded by a savage hope. It contains too lengthy, somewhat irrelevant and dull descriptions of hunting excursions, an art Hemingway learnt himself almost before he could hold a gun. Finally it reflects Hemingway's own prejudice against journalists which began with his second marriage in Paris to a newspaperwoman.

### STARK RECORD

The book has little variety of incident—it is just a stark record of days, hours, minutes spent by the lovers in torment and passion till they finally cross the river and say goodbye under the trees. Hemingway wastes no words, includes nothing that is not necessary for the powerful effect of the totality. Nowhere is this more evident than in the poignant ending "Now take it easy, the Colonel said to himself. Any further concern you may have is about yourself and that is just a luxury. You are no longer of any use to the army of the United States. That has been made quite clear. You have said goodbye to your girl and she has said goodbye to you. That is certainly simple. You shot well and Alvarito understands. That is that. So what the hell do you have to worry about, boy? I hope you are not the type of jerk who worries about what happens to him when there's nothing to be done. Lets certainly hope not.. ....Just then it hit him as he had known it would since they had picked up the decoys. Three strikes is out, he thought, and they gave me four. I've always been a lucky son of a bitch. It hit him again badly."

Despite strong criticism against the repetitious theme of the book, Hemingway should win many admiring readers with this popular edition.

## Race Concept

THE virulence with which 'racism' has made its appearance during the present century is one of the most disturbing phenomena of our time. In fact the doctrine of inequality of men and races has been responsible in a measure for the last war. To combat this growing prejudice U.N.E.S.C.O. called in June, 1951, on twelve scientists, representing physical anthropology and human genetics—among them the noted Professor J. B. S. Haldane—to prepare a document on the subject. This document was submitted subsequently to hundreds of experts in all parts of the world with a view to eliciting their comments and criticisms on it.

The booklet in hand, presenting these findings and comments is exhaustive, and takes in its stride not only the fluctuations of scientific thought on the race problem as a whole but also the subtle details that have given rise to misconceptions. Those who seek a simple explanation of the differences observed between cultures in biological characteristics will realise that neither evidence nor common sense is on their side.

### VALUABLE POINTERS

The statement makes several valuable pointers, chief among them the fact that all men living today belong to a single species 'Homo Sapiens' and are derived from a common stock. National, religious, geographical, linguistic and cultural groups do not necessarily coincide with racial groups and the cultural traits of such groups have no demonstrated connexion with racial traits. Americans are not a race, nor are Frenchmen, nor Germans, nor Muslims and Jews.

Furthermore there is no evidence for the existence of so-called 'pure' races nor does available scientific knowledge provide any basis for believing that the groups of mankind differ in their innate capacity for intellectual and emotional development. In short, in matters of race the only characteristics which anthropologists have so far been able to use effectively as a basis for classification are physical, the word race being reserved for groups of mankind possessing well developed and primarily heritable physical differences from other groups.

The statement itself has given rise to many differences of opinion, all of which are carefully set out in the pamphlet along with alternative statements from experts. A booklet that cannot be overlooked by the student of sociology.

—P. D.

# CALCUTTA AS LOCALE FOR NEW NOVEL

## 'The Vermilion Boat' Captures Facets Of Indian Life

*IF you saw the enchanting film of Rumer Godden's novel, "The River", with its limpid dawns, its pearly skies, you will have glimpsed an India as simple and homely as any British country story.*

*In Sudhin Ghose's gently flowing story, "The Vermilion Boat" (Michael Joseph, 18s.), you get that same timeless, dreamy quality that is to me the essence of Asia. Sleep is only a short interval between the warm, velvety dark of evening and the long, brilliant day that leaps full-grown into the sky, writes Eileen Roberts in John O'London's Weekly.*

It never seems incongruous in a book like this to digress, at the drop of a pertinent word, into Indian legend or long and diverting tales of the author's childhood holidays in the old French Settlement of Chandernagore. In less expert hands these deviations could be irritating, the thread of the narrative lost and elusive of capture again. But here you settle down comfortably to listen like a child to a bedtime story, the main theme forgotten for the moment, to fantastic tales told in perfect, lucid English with no preciosity of Eastern idiom.

### *Railway Journey*

What could be a better start to a book than a railway journey to a new life as a student at a great university? It is always a time fraught with emotion, doubts, thrills, and sudden longings for home and known things. There is always a fussy relative to see you off, with blush-making injunctions about what to do and what not to do; which station to alight at, how to get to where you are to stay, how you must behave once there. Your new sophistication, ill-fitting garment though it may be, is stripped from you (in front of strangers with silent mockery curving their lips) by well-meant caveats that reduce you to the condition of an infant.

So with what a sense of familiarity you sit with young Sudhin in the carriageful of fellow-travellers in the Calcutta train, his mentor fussing on the platform. "Now, get off at Howrah Station...and take a cab. Not a taxi, nor a rickshaw. Not a bus. But a gharee —a horse-drawn cab. And drive straight to the hostel..." As if you didn't know!

And what a card this see-er off was! Jogin-Da, which means Everybody's Elder Brother, a kind of uncle, part clown, part crook, who knew the publicity value of eccentricity. He buzzes through the book like a crazy June bug, a genius manque.

By a curious chance, Sudhin's ticket and wallet are in Jogin-Da's hands as the train draws out (he would sell the ticket back to the railway company). He is ticketless, penniless. Ah well, as Grandmother always says, "Providence protects the helpless!" Panic subsides, your mind turns backwards at the perfect cue. Easily you slip through the magic casements of memory to Grandmother's house at Chandernagore, to endless childhood days.

This is India surely at its most perfect: without the vitiated splendour of the Prince's Palace, without the squalor of the cities. Instead, we have the Palit Mansion where Didi-Ma or Grandmother, and Mummi-Ma, the Second Aunt, were the only permanent residents. A place of faded grandeur where twin banners of pride and protocol flew bravely, only slightly tattered. The central structure dated from when the French acquired Chandernagore from the Great Mogul, and it had a French architect who sent a wise warning down the years. "To keep an old house intact one must renovate it every year."

**How that Vermilion Boat flashes through this story! It is confiscated by Mummi-Ma; it is conspiratorially returned by twinkling old Jogin-Da. And in that moment of bewilderment at grown-ups' behaviour, the iron enters a little way into the boy's soul; he will never be quite the same again.**

### *Politics Is The Rage*

The student days in Calcutta are any student's anywhere—the raging, the turbulent political meetings the excursions into the Red-Light districts. But "To be wise," the Punditji said, "one must explore many things, both pleasant and unpleasant."

Through this truly enchanting book there runs the flashing thread of the author's love affair with Roma, lovely as many Eurasian girls can be, passionate, unconventional, highly intelligent. She teased him about his callow primness, shocked him deliberately, her heart a quivering thing beneath her hard shell. How worried the reader gets in case young Sudhin does not see that this bright spirit is his for the asking, and too precious to miss!

Didi-Ma, in traditional fashion, would...make her round of the whole house with a light...In every room, Grandmother would say a benedictory prayer for a peaceful night...In the Guests' Chambers where imposing four-posters were ready for unexpected visitors (who never came) she lingered longer...the pillows...were readjusted, the sheets carefully smoothed, fresh water poured into earthenware carafes, the tumblers wiped, a candlestick placed near the bed and a hand-fan, as well as a bowl of spices...

### *Mother Overdoes*

"Mother overdoes everything!" her daughter-in-law, Mummi-Ma, grumbled.

The book rises to a climax at the end, such a storm of the soul of Sudhin in a real story of wild waters, with the only ending you can bear to contemplate. There is a Vermilion Boat there, too, once more a part of youth's turbluent voyage to the felicity and proud privileges of manhood.

A lovely book with lovely illustrations by a woman, Shrimati Arnakali Carlile, as delicate and witty as the text.

# JAIL-BREAK AND RECAPTURE

## Phthisis Claims Vasudeo Balvant At Last

THE HERO

*Vasudeo Balvant Phadke.*

THE AUTHOR

*has translated the life of Vasudeo Balvant into English, and it is ready awaiting publication.*

By V. S. JOSHI

**WITH the temperature ranging from 87 degrees in January to 98 degrees in June, and with the hot and sandy winds called 'Shamal' blowing over the peninsula, the climate of Aden impairs the health of permanent residents who are free citizens.**

Confined in the solitary cell, with coarse food and dirty water to live on and a giant's toil subjecting his body to the unbearable, tortures and tribulations, Vasudeo Balvant had little hope of surviving long. Vasudeo Balvant, therefore, left the Indian shores with a heavy heart. The 'Jeheran', with the foremost revolutionary of India on her deck tossed over the Arabian Sea and reached Aden after five days Vasudeo Balvant was delivered to the Peninsular authorities.

Vasudeo Balvant was escorted up the steep way leading to the prison. As he stood before the huge prison gates, he wondered whether he would ever come out of them alive, as a free man! The gates were flung open and Vasudeo Balvant entered the Aden prison to pay in full the price of having risen in armed revolt against the British Government with his flesh and blood.

Of the exact details of his life in the prison we have no accurate account. But an extract from the tale of a transportee to the Andamans thirty years afterwards may give the readers a glimpse of what terrible tortures political prisoners must have been then undergoing in the jails at Aden or the Andamans. Mr. V. D. Savarkar, in his tale of transportation writes: "What words can adequately describe the tortures? Patriots were yoked to the oil-mill for months. Even skilled expert labourers shed tears while working at the oil-mill, the iron shaft of which was terribly heavy while cocoanuts were pressed in the mill. With a loin cloth, they worked from morn to eve and felt giddy after continuous rounds around the mill.

Sleep at night was impossible! For the whole body ached with pain. And in the next morning again, the oil mill stared them in their face. The stomach stiffened with excessive strain. Reclining against the wall, one day, I closed my eyes. It was for a while a complete vacant state of mind. But I regained consciousness after some time. The mind then shouted to me, "Why not end your life, instead of groaning under these tortures, for good."

Under such grinding tribulations Vasudeo Balvant began to be ground down from the beginning of 1880. But yet his spirit remained unbent. Within six months of his arrival in Aden he revolted against the jail routine and refused to drink the dirty water given to the prisoners in a leather bag, saying that it was against the rules of his religion. The authorities had ultimately to yield on the point.

He threw helpless glances from his cell, towards the ocean, despairing about the impossibility of returning to mother India. But after many weary days of such despair, his mind questioned him." Can I not return to India? Can I not get out of this jail? Breaking off the shackles, smashing the doors of the cell, climbing the prison walls? Can I not then regain my liberty? And with this idea, his mind decided to attempt the escape or else perish in the attempt.

### Escape

Towards the end of October, 1880, Vasudeo Balvant finalised his plan of escape from the fort of Aden. The 12th of October that year fell on an auspicious Tuesday! He was locked up in his cell in the evening at the end of a day of torturous toil. And the sentries kept the watch outside the cell. He flung himself upon the plank, which was his bed. But the bodily pain and the excitement of his impending adventure gave him no sleep. As the night hours rolled on, the sentries outside fell fast asleep and began to snore. At midnight, it was pitch dark.

**Vasudeo Balvant threw away his tattered rag and his hands grappled with each other. Within a moment, they lost their shape and fastenings. One more forcible strain, and with a crash, the chains and handcuffs broke down to pieces.**

He collected the pieces and deposited them into a corner. Then he removed the jail clothes from his body and wore the new clothes he had already secured. Going to the doors of the cell with his strong arms he lifted them off their hinges. He then ran with them stepping over the recumbent bodies of his sleeping guards outside under cover of darkness and ran fast to the jail walls. There the prison walls confronted him for a while. But he did not falter. Placing the doors against the jail wall, he speedily scaled it, upto the height of the doors and then repeating the exercise of scaling difficult walls without any help during his days at Poona he climbed over the remaining portion of the wall. From its top, for once he looked back in joy, at the solitary cell that imprisoned him and then jumped down on the other side of the wall in the twinkling of an eye!

### Recapture

It was 3 a.m. by this time. Aided by darkness Vasudeo Balwant began to negotiate the unfamiliar country of Aden and caught the road leading out of the Crator to the Steamer Point on the western coast of Aden. But he soon saw a corporal guarding the gate on his way. He also realised that the gate was not to be opened till sunrise. He, therefore, retraced his path, for a tunnel at a distance. Through the tunnel he soon passed the Barrier gate unknown by any body and proceeded towards Lahej. He sharpened his pace and began to run at 4 a.m. When he had covered a distance of twelve miles at a stretch. He felt exhausted and, therefore, halted for a break.

The jail authorities by that time detected that Vasudeo Balvant had escaped and their whole machinery was immediately set in motion to recapture him. The jail staff ran and travelled on horse back in all directions. At 3 p.m. Vasudeo Balvant first got their scent. He, therefore, restarted his run. But soon their shouts came nearer. The wayfarers also began to heckle him. He tried to explain to them the facts in broken Arabic, but it had no effect. His captors soon overtook him and he was rearrested at a place called Bir Obed twelve miles from Aden. A scuffle ensued between him and the captors; but Vasudeo Balvant calmed down after a while. There was tremendous excitement in Aden that evening, at the news of the escape of Vasudeo Balvant and huge crowds had gathered at different places to see him, on his way back to the prison

### The End

On recapture Vasudeo Balvant was confined in a solitary cell and the most seasoned guards were posted outside his cell. His prison work was increased terribly. He suffered those tribulations for the next two and half years. But at last his strong body also capitulated to the jail rigours and he fast lost his weight. The insults to his self-respect destroyed his desire to live in those terrible conditions. And in sheer disgust he went on hunger-strike — a fast unto death. He would have died in the ordeal. But for an Indian jail physician, one Dr. Barve of Phaltan, who opened his heart to him. Dr. Barve told him that the alien authorities would not care a penny for his death. He, as a jail doctor could recommend better food and exemption from hard labour for him, certifying him as a sick prisoner. But that he should heed his request and break the fast. The patriot was moved by this appeal. And gave up the fast. He was given extra milk and potatoes etc. for some days. But the rigours that had sapped his strength for the last three years, the mental torment he felt on account of the failure of his mission and the impossibility of setting himself free prevented the chance of his recouping his health. He had high fever everyday. Consumption followed. The British were fast succeeding in killing its inveterate enemy. Vasudeo Balvant seemed sure to succumb to phthisis. The Government then conferred upon him the small mercy of removing his chains. But they were not now necessary either, as he was bedridden and could not run away! This took place on 15th January, 1883. But Vasudeo Balvant entered the last phase of his last illness the same day. He lay alone on the sick bed, hundreds of miles away from his wife, his aged father, his young brother and millions of his countrymen, surrounded by aliens, devoid of any sympathy and attended by Dr. Barve. His condition grew worse on the morning of 17th February, 1883. In the forenoon he entered a complete coma. His bright eyes opened aimlessly and his body soon went cold. He turned motionless and lay still. At 4-20 p.m. life was extinct.

Vasudeo Balvant Phadke, the leader of India's last armed struggle for Independence against the British Government the tribune of the people, the angelic soul the valiant hero of the Indian freedom movement breathed his last in the fort of Aden, as a martyr to the cause of Motherland on the 17th February, 1883.

In death, as in life, Vasudeo Balvant was the brave hero of Hindustan. Many hearts ached and many eyes were dim with tears at the news of his death!

No relations could attend his funeral. The jail authorities arranged for his cremation in the jail backyard and his ashes were thrown to the four winds and the Arabian sea within a few hours.

### The Pioneer

The Fort of Aden is thus sanctified, with the blood of the first Indian revolutionary. India's free Government should erect on the site a memorial to him.

Vasudeo Balvant occupies a unique position, in the long line of the immortal and illustrious patriot martyrs, in the Indian struggle for freedom. With a towering personality he had an impressive demeanor. Tallest among men in stature and ability and belonging to the first educated Indian generation, he was the first rebel to proclaim our goal of Indian Republic and first to rise in an armed revolt against the British Government of India. He was the first to go to the villages to preach the Mantra of Swaraj. The first avowed exponent of Swadeshi, he smashed the shackles of untouchability and the ideas of high class and low class in this land. He was the first to establish a school in national education in India, he was the first rebel to destroy Indian faith in the British security and unchallengeability. The first revolutionary to organise secret organisations in India, he was the first to face the charges of waging war against the British Government and spreading so-called sedition!

### Press Tributes

The Amrit Bazar Patrika, signified this reverence of the nation for Vasudeo Balvant, when it wrote, on his being transported to Aden: "Vasudeo Balvant Phadke possesses many of the traits of those high-souled men, who are now and then sent into this world, for the accomplishment of great purposes! He was an angel and the noble feeling of a Washington, a Tell or a Garibaldi animated his breast.....His heart overflowed with the love for India and what Indian can regard such a heart, with indifference? He had a horror of looting the property of females and he never looted property for his own selfish ends. He is the most unselfish of men and his diary breathes a spirit of unselfishness, which is truly divine! Whatever he had, he was willing to offer for his country, even his life. The very idea of establishing AN INDIAN REPUBLIC shows the unselfish nature of his mind. He had no intention of establishing a Raj of his own. Eminently pious, he always prayed to God for the regeneration of his country. Forget for a while, that Phadke led bands of dacoits.... and then he stands before you, as a being, who is as superior to the common herd of humanity, as the Himalayas to the Satpoora range!"

The patriot who commanded such deep reverence and love from his countrymen, could not be relegated to oblivion, in spite of the persistent attempt to that effect by the British Government. His name had a charm for every Mahratta household for many years and it had become the symbol of political revolt in this province, where it sustained the national struggle for over two generations.

### Bai Saheb

His wife, who had suffered all the persecutions falling to the lot of the wives of revolutionaries, wondered at the change over the nation, latter days. Many had avoided to associate their name with that of Vasudeo Balvant in 1879 and for many years afterwards. But almost all began to revere him after over half a century! His birth centenary was celebrated in 1945 all over the province and in front of the memorial pillar, the Phadkes have raised to his memory at Shirdhon near the house where he was born in 1845. Seldom articulate about the exploits of her famous husband, Bai Saheb Phadke died with his goal of Indian freedom in sight, in 1940 at Panvel, at the age of seventy-five. But she was sure of the brilliant future of her motherland whose shackles her husband first tried to break.

(CONCLUDED)

**IMPRISONMENT does not end the activities of patriots like Vasudeo Balvant. The very jail walls are a challenge to them to make a breakthrough. And Phadke didit, though it was a Herculean task but his liberty did not last long. He was recaptured within a few hours and brought back to his cell in Aden fort.**

**But prison life began to tell on him and he succumbed to phthisis in that far-off land on February 17, 1883.**

**His wife, Bai Saheb, lived to see the approaching dawn of freedom, and died at the ripe old age of 75 in 1940.**

## *Contempt Of Court*

Contempt of court has always been regarded as a serious offence in England. Disrespect shown to a judge or a magistrate is indirectly an insult to the Sovereign. Three hundred years ago it was treated as a capital offence.

In 1631 a man who threw a piece of brick at a judge at Salisbury was sent to the gibbet.

Amputation of a limb succeeded the death sentence as punishment for contempt. Then it became a fine or imprisonment. Nowadays an offender is usually released a short time after making an apology. —Reveille

# WOMAN WHO TALKED HERSELF INTO A MURDER TRIAL

## Mrs. Louisa Merrifield To Face Gallows

### GAVE RAT POISON TO LANDLADY ● STORY OF WILL TO GET RICH QUICK

**LONDON, By Air.**

**LOUISA MERRIFIELD was found guilty of poisoning her 79-year-old employer, widow Sarah Ann Ricketts. But the jury disagreed in the case of her husband, Alfred Merrifield, charged with her.**

By some irony he did not hear the jury. He had forgotten to switch on his hearing aid.

The 70-year-old deaf man was taken to the cells below the Manchester Assize court. And there, as sentence of death was passed on his 46-year-old wife, he was heard by those in the court asking why he had been taken from the dock.

It was 3.53 p.m. when the all-male jury retired. And it was not till 9.34—five and a half hours—that they returned with their verdict.

At 9.17 the clerk of Assize went into the jury room and returned a few minutes later. His presence there had been asked for by the policeman in charge of the jury.

When at last the jury filed into their places the court, despite the late hour, was crowded. Among the 70 in the public galleries were people eating sandwiches.

**The court, suddenly hushed, heard the foreman say "Guilty" in the case of Mrs. Merrifield in a clear firm voice.**

**Then the judge said: "I gather you have not been able to arrive at agreement in the case of Alfred Edward Merrifield."**

He discharged the jury from returning a verdict in the case of Alfred Merrifield, and ordered that he be tried at the next Manchester Assizes. These open on October 6.

Mrs. Merrifield, who was attended by a wardress on either side, appeared unmoved when told she had been found guilty. She replied: "I am not guilty, Sir."

### Husband Smiles

Pale-faced, she stared fixedly at the judge, Mr. Justice Glyn-Jones.

But she bowed her head slightly when the judge reached the words "and there suffer death by hanging."

Alfred Merrifield smiled as he left the court on his way to the cells. But his wife did not glance in his direction.

The judge told Mrs. Merrifield: "You have been found guilty of as wicked and cruel a murder as I have ever heard of."

After discharging the jury, Mr. Justice Glyn-Jones had thanked defence counsel and solicitor for their services, saying that he knew what a sacrifice was involved in undertaking the defence under the rules for poor persons cases.

"It has come to my ears that Mr. Budd was offered and could have accepted from a source other than the accused a sum of money to pay for their defence upon terms which in his opinion might have fettered his discretion to conduct the defence as he thought it and to employ such counsel as he thought proper to employ.

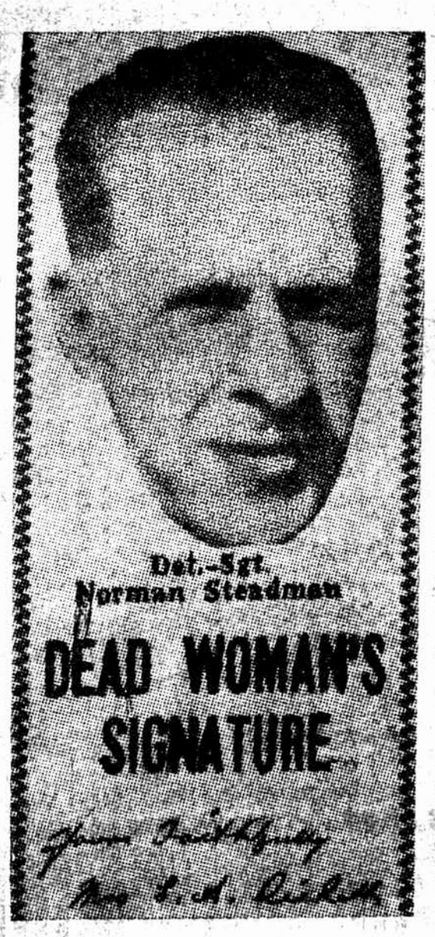
"I venture to compliment and congratulate him upon his decision to refuse that payment."

Mr. John Budd, Mrs. Merrifield's solicitor, said that the question of an appeal was being considered.

A crowd around the sideexit of the court building tried unsuccessfully to catch a glimpse of Mrs. Merrifield as she was taken back to Strangeways jail.

**The prosecution had alleged that the Merrifields, housekeepers to Mrs. Ricketts at her Balackpool bungalow, had given her rat poison to get the bungalow she had left to them in her will.**

## HE STARTED INQUIRY




**Mrs. Rickett's signature which authorised orders to her bank and solicitors.**

## Summing Up

In his summing-up the judge put forward three points:

**1. Did either of the Merrifilds, or both together, administer rat poison to Mrs. Ricketts or cause it to be administered to her?**

**2. If they did so, did they do it with intent to kill? and—**

**3. Did the poison kill Mrs. Ricketts?**

He described Mrs. Louisa Merrifield as "a vulgar and stupid woman with a dirty mind."

Of the husband he said Merrifield was "at times something foolish."

The trial, which had lasted eleven days, was estimated to have cost the country more than £ 5,000.

In Mrs Ricketts' favourite chair
Mrs. Merrifield relaxes in Mrs. Ricketts's favourite chair while her husband stands by the fire. A picture taken before the trial.

*By PETER STEWART AND NEVILLE STACK*

## CORONER'S OFFICER PIECES UP CLUE FOR COURT DRAMA

**THE third sudden death in the life of Louisa Merrifield, aged 46, was murder.**

That was the decision of the all-male jury at Manchester.

And while she waits in a death cell at Strangeways jail, her husband, 70-year-old Alfred Edward Merrifield, waits in another cell for a new trial.

**Mrs. Merrifield had been convicted before Mr. Justice Glyn-Jones, after a two-week trial, of poisoning a lonely, near-helpless widow in her 80th year, Mrs. Sarah Ann Ricketts.**

She died just 33 days after they moved into her £4,000 bungalow in Devonshireroad, on Blackpool's fashionable North Shore, as housekeepers.

### Penniless

Three weeks after they arrived, penniless and shabby, in response to a newspaper advertisement, the eccentric Mrs. Ricketts was persuaded to make a will leaving them all her property.

Mrs. Ricketts, only 4ft. 8in. tall, nervous, catlike, "agile-minded and extremely healthy for her age," was a strange lonely widow who cried often, drank often, but was childishly grateful to anyone who befriended her.

Her two husbands had gassed themselves in the living room where she was destined to die.

She believed her two daughters neglected her.

When the Merrifields arrived on the evening of March 10, they said they were experienced housekeepers eager to look after her without wages.

Three weeks later the will was signed, witnessed by a Blackpool solicitor. Mrs. Ricketts was examined for soundness of mind by a doctor paid for by her legatee

### Looked Neat

Then she died.

It was Det.-Sgt. Steadman, coroner's officer for Blackpool, who started the murder inquiry which ended with the court drama.

When he inquired into the widow's death it all looked too neat.

**How had Mrs. Merrifield, broke 33 days before, become legatee under the will of a near-wealthy woman who had died without warning soon after signing the will?**

Mrs. Merrifield, thickankled pudgy, speaking with a North Lancashire burr, became known as "The Woman who Talked Herself into a Murder Trial".

Her first action was to order a 33s. bottle of champagne and a dozen bottles of milk stout to be brought to the house.

She went about Blackpool boasting of the will, predicting the widow's death and telling a stranger at a bus-stop: "I'm going to poison the old—".

**Even when the body of the old widow, half-starved and showing the marks of an agonised death, was discovered on the afternoon of April 14, it might have been impossible to make a case.**

But while the police waited, watched and listened, Mrs. Merrifield talked and talked.

Mrs. Merrifield was making tea for all comers in the kitchen.

She talked to us several times before her arrest.

Sitting us on the divan bed where the widow had died, she rocked beside the fire, blinking innocently behind her pink-rimmed spectacles.

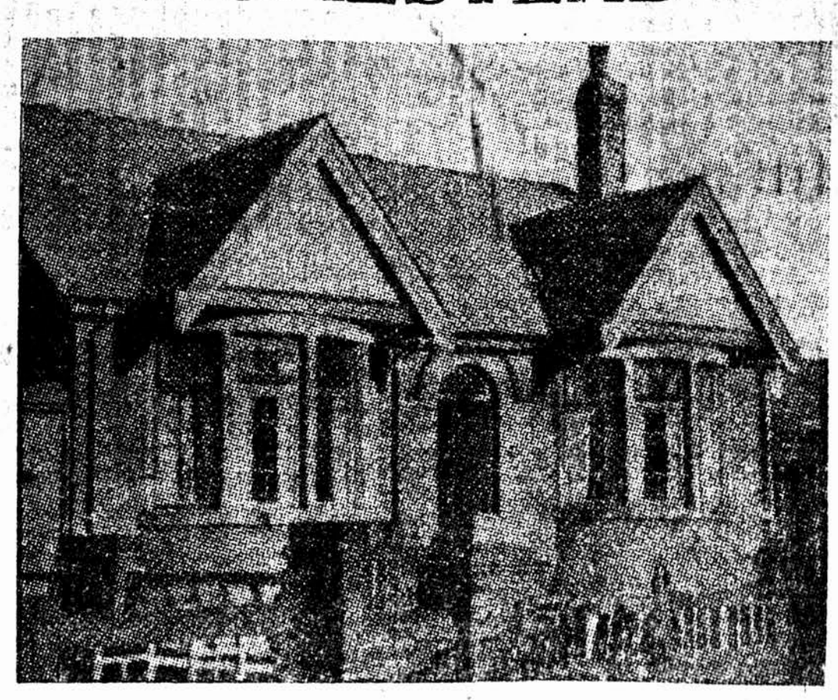
**"They'll never find anything here," she said, while the police were searching the garden outside. "They can search wherever they like but we'll be all right in the end."**

It took 16 days for her to talk herself into a murder charge. It came just after she had crossed herself piously and said: "If my Maker sends for me now, my conscience is clear."

The first break for the investigators came when her former employer, Mrs. Jessie Brewer, of Whalley-road, Blackpool, recalled,

**(Continued on Page 10)**

## —AND THIS IS THE HOMESTEAD



**The Homestead — bungalow where Mr. and Mrs. Merrifield were employed to look after Mrs. Ricketts.**

# Last Look Round

**HAPPINESS has been always an undefinable commodity. The quest for happiness has been every individual's life-long job. But how many can really say that they have achieved happiness?**

One of the ingredients that go to make for happiness is the purchasing power of the individual with regard to the necessities of life. Some one has defined happiness as the sum-total of the number of life's requirements that have been fulfilled, divided by the sum-total of the individual's — of community's or nation's, for the matter of that—wants. Many abstract thinkers, and Stoics especially, have asked us to reduce our wants so that the fulfilment of our requirements will loom large comparatively, and give us more happiness. This is one way of thinking.

But pursuit of happiness is one of the fundamental objectives of the constitution of the United States of America. There happiness has altogether a different connotation from that of the Stoic's definition. In the United States and in other advanced countries, the definition of happiness differs vastly. To create more needs for the enjoyment of life is the one urge with which every one there is imbued. Life has no meaning to the people of the advanced countries, unless it brings all the available amenities of life and the advancement of science to the doors of all the individuals in the nation. If not every individual at least the majority in the nation must have all these things. For instance clean tap-water, electricity, underground drainage, cheap transport, concreted roads etc., are some of the amenities which every community desires or must have in the shape of civic amenities made available by advancement of science and engineering. But in countries like India, except in a few cities, these things are yet a luxury. We have reduced our wants to get the greatest amount of happiness, to the bare minimum of two meals a day and a single change of clothes, with six feet of Indian earth to stretch our limbs. How much of even this every Indian gets is still a poser!

## Hopes Fail

FOR a time during the last decade when the Second World War had not yet ended, it was hoped that the termination of hostilities and the ending of war effort in the several belligerent nations would release for the civilian population much needed commodities of daily requirements, which to some extent were going waste on account of abnormal demand and the action of the enemy's devastating raids on food and equipment dumps. But the termination of the Armageddon did not help these hopes to materialise. On the other hand, the cost of living in various countries went on showing a spiral of rise which often defied every attempt of their governments to keep it in check.

The conditions in India were not in any way different from those in other countries. The partial and in some instances complete removal of controls at the end of 1947 in India made the commodities again skyrocket. Then again the controls had to be clamped down. But in spite of this speedy vigilance, the prices have not shown any tendency for getting tamed. The spiral of inflation very often has shown that it is unamenable to any curb, though the Finance Ministers of the Government of India now and then said that this measure or that was conceived and enacted with the specific object of curbing inflation. Bandying words like inflation and skyrocketing of prices of commodities have been used and misused by both the sides—the Government and the Opposition—in season and out of season. That has never led the people anywhere.

**The latest in the field is a Public Information Bureau (Government of India) writeup about** the cost of living index in India in comparison with that in the United Kingdom and the United States. This is a comparison with the peak reached since the Korean war started. The objective of the drafters of this clean-slate certificate seems to be to show that the conditions in India are far from the worst; because according to what the writeup tries to make out there seems to be some cause for congratulating ourseives for being in a better position than the people of the United Kingdom and the United States, the two countries to whose standards the drafters of this article seem to be pointedly drawing the readers' attention.

## The Discrepancy

THE working class cost of living index for the United Kingdom, the United States and India is shown in the graph as it stood in August, 1950, August, 1951, August, 1952, and March, 1953, taking 1948 as the base year showing 100. The rise of cost of living index in the U.K. during the period is from 105 to 130 while in the United States it is shown as going up from 101 to 111. The same for India during August, 1950, was 107 while it registered 106 in March, 1953, according to the chart.

Now the base 1948-100 is completely arbitrary, as indeed we must take some year as our basis for calculation. There does not seem to be anything wrong so far as it goes. Other countries have also accepted it. Fortunately there is another chart giving the graph of cost of living index of half a dozen Indian cities from 1947 to 1953, with base: August, 1939-100. According to this Bombay's index in 1953 March seems to be somewhere between 325 and 350, Kanpur topping near on 450.

What we have not been given to understand is whether the 1948-100 base calculations of the index-figures, for instance, for 1950, India 107, U.S.A. 101 and U.K. 105, are meant to show that the cost of living in 1948 in these three countries was the same! That is the only inference that one can draw from the article. The base 1939-100 calculations of the index figures for India in 1948 show that Kanpur reached nearly 560 in September that year! While taking the uniform base 100 for 1948 for the three countries, India, U.K. and U.S., it is not divulged what was the comparative graph of index figures with base 1939-100 in the U.K. and U.S. in 1948. If this were given it would have shown the actual increase in the U.K. and U.S. from the prewar year of 1939 to the post-war year of 1948. There seems to be some discrepancy in this kind of presentation of figures.

The United Kingdom with rigid controls and subsidies kept down throughout the war the cost of living, which was not allowed to rise at any time more than about 20 to 30 points or thereabouts compared with the prewar standard. While in India as the chart from which we quoted above shows Kanpur (with 1939-100) stood at about 560 in September, 1948!

This is a point which we leave for statisticians and economists to clear. If the discrepancy is there it should be frankly admitted and the adjustments made.

## Winner Of Mahavir Chakra

### LATE MAJOR A.K. RAMASWAMY

**WHEN the history of the Kashmir campaign comes to be written, the acts of bravery and gallantry of the flower of the Indian Army, who sacrificed their lives for the cause of the country in Kashmir, will be written in letters of gold.**

One of the earliest of these heroes, who fought gallantly and fell a victim to the brutal raiders is a young officer by name Major A. K. Ramaswamy of the Maratha Light Infantry, 3rd Para Battalion.

Born in 1924 in the village of Aiylam in South Malabar, he came of a respectable landholder's family. He was educated in the local Board High School at Kottayi. While at school he was a keen sportsman and took part in tournaments. He was also a good cricketer. As he evinced a great liking for military service, he joined the recruiting office as a clerk during the 2nd World War. His sense of discipline and devotion for work soon won for him rapid promotion.

Young Ramaswamy was then selected for the King's Commission.

In a letter to his mother on the eve of his departure to Kashmir he wrote "We are not slaves. Now we are free. If we have to fight for our country, we have to be happy over it. One has to be prepared to go to any place at any time."

**The Government of India has recognised the gallantry and heroism of the young Officer by the recent Award of Mahavir Chakra which has been awarded to him (posthumously) by the President of the Indian Union.**

## Kher's Evidence

WHATEVER it is, we can vouch on the authority of our former Chief Minister of Bombay, Shri. B. G. Kher, that the cost of living in Bombay is so high that the then Chief Minister publicly declared that his pay did not last him even four days of the month! One of the present ministers of the Bombay Government during the last fortnight pleaded that the Bombay Ministers' salaries were inadequate to meet their expenses!

We pity the plight of Mr. B. G. Kher who is now in the United Kingdom as India's High Commissioner. He must have felt that from the frying pan of Bombay he has jumped into the fire of the United Kingdom, where according to the article before us the cost of living index (base 1948-100) was 130 compared to India's 106!

## Prices & Wages

AS for the Bombay man knows what the cost of living today in Bombay is, taking course the pre-war year 1939-1 as base. Then pure milk used sell at annas 6 and today Government rate of milk is annas Good Ambemohr rice, the best market, was about annas 12 paylee, while even the Delhi Rice as it is called, the best variety ailable today, costs about Rs. and odd per paylee. Butter annas 9 per lb. then; today it somewhere between Rs. 2-12 to Good tea then used to sell at Rs. 1-4 per lb., while today have to pay about Rs. 4 for same or worse quality! The is the case with coffee. Stu used to be anywhere about 1½ to 2 per lb.; today it is where about annas 7 per lb. then used to cost about annas per lb. but today it costs Re.

I need not go on adding to items. Most of the commodi of daily requirement have tered in India, between pre- time and now, about three to times rise in prices. It is just tle to be complacent and say rise of cost of living index in dia, despite the Korean war the stockpiling of commodities that account, has looked at In with a favourable eye, in com rison with U.K. and the U.S.A.

It is true the wages of industr labour have gone up to so extent. But one wonders all the difficulties of get at bare necessities sufficient two good meals and his daily of tea and Bhajia (for inst when control was there, sugar at Re. 1-8 per lb. in black mar the worker feels much more py than in pre-war years!

Once an American woman of middle class domiciled in told me that the cost of living Bombay was as much as in York. I took the remark with a little scepticism. But day I can tell her, that since Korean war India shows only points rise while the U.S.A. 11 points rise—always taking base 1948-100! That should her quite content to stay in India, the country which shown wonderful capacity in ing inflation in spite of the rean War

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The two visitors were discu the child of the hostess while was out of the room. Not p-r-e-t-t-y, is she?" said one other.

"No," said the little girl de ly, "but pretty damned s-m-a-

## *Woman Who Talked Herself Into A Murder Trial*

(Continued from Page 9, Col. 5)

**on of the master himself. This year** a meeting with her on April 11. That was THREE DAYS BEFORE MRS. RICKETTS DIED.

### 'We're Fine'

Mrs. Merrifield had stopped Mrs. Brewer in Market-street.

She said Mrs. Merrifield talked like this: "We are fine, all right. In fact we are landed. We have been living with an old lady and she has died and left me a bungalow."

More than a week after the widow died. Mrs. Brewer realised that Mrs. Merrifield had spoken THREE DAYS TOO SOON. She telephoned the police.

In the next ten days, five more witnesses were found to whom Mrs. Merrifield had spoken of the death and boasted of a will not yet valid.

### Life Story

This is her life story:

The first name was—LOUISA HEIGHWAY (or HIGHWAY).

Pretty, fair-haired Louisa was born in 1906 in Cowburn-road, Hindley, a gas-lit mining street near the pits of Wigan.

She was one of seven children—five girls, two boys—of Pitman Job and Emma Heighway, both of whom were illiterates.

Even for those depressed times they were miserably poor.

Regimented by a strict father and a regular attendance at "the established church," she was sent out in the evenings to fetch an occasional frugal quart of beer for her father from the local pub.

### Boy Friend

She became particularly friendly with Lily, her next elder sister—now Mrs. Lily Bamber, of Roby Mill, Appley Bridge (Lancs).

From leaving school at thirteen, both the girls joined the Salvation Army.

In 1930 she brought home a boy friend. She had met him on his way from work in Scholes Bridge iron foundry.

His name was Joe, and her family disliked him—for he was a Roman Catholic.

All the time she was talking.

She talked temperance in the streets, talked people into buying the "War Cry," and finally she talked her parents into tacit approval for her marriage with Joe.

On September 12, 1931, she took her second name—LOUISA OLDHAM ELLISON.

They had £90 together and took a lease on a tiny sweets and mixed groceries shop.

For a time it seemed as though it would prosper. They rented a house in a smart row—No. 17, Park-road, Wigan.

### She Drank

But when the coal slump hit Wigan and district in the mid-thirties the shop failed.

Joe was forced to give up work and spent long periods in the Billinge Hospital, Wigan.

At the munitions factory where she got a job Louie learned a taste for drink and spent Saturday evenings drinking instead of selling a temperance magazine.

On October 3, 1949, came the first death in the life of Louie Merrifield—Joseph Oldham Ellison, aged 44, died in the Billinge Hospital of sub-acute infective hepatitis (inflammation of the liver).

Louie was refused a death certificate. Mr. A. V. Cunliffe, deputy county coroner, opened the inquest two days later.

It was adjourned because the coroner found it "difficult to determine the cause of death."

### She Wept

At the resumed inquest a verdict of death from natural causes was recorded.

Louie returned to the lodgers at Park-road. Then, in a tavern, she met a retired colliery undermanager, 78-year-old Richard Weston.

He talked to her. She talked to him. And soon she talked of marriage.

On January 5, 1950, Louis changed her name for the second time to LOUISA WESTON—this time in a register office.

The marriage lasted just 72 days. On March 18, 1950, Richard Weston died suddenly of myocardial degeneration (heart-trouble) and bronchitis and asthma.

The death was a shock for Louie. There was no will—and no money.

She had ordered a fine funeral for him—before she knew there was no will. It cost £34. Three years later that bill was still unpaid.

By this time Louie was a grim widow desperate for money. Debtors were pressing, rent was in arrears at Park-road.

On August 19, 1950, she changed her name a third time, to LOUISA MERRIFIELD.

She thought Alfred Edward Merrifield, then aged 67, had money. In fact, he had two pensions totalling £4 14s. a week.

So Louie was still broke.

The couple sold some of the furniture to pay the rent but in April, 1951, they were evicted from Park-road for non-payment of rent.

The remaining furniture went into store and the couple split up. Six months later they were reconciled and lived at Charnock Richard, near Chorley.

Later they drifted to Blackpool where Louie found work as a cook.

Seasonal work at Blackpool followed. They had 20 different addresses, finally loding in St. Bede's-road, South Shore.

**It was there on the evening of March 10, 1953, they bought the West Lancashire Evening Gazette and found an advertisement from Mrs. Sarah Ann Ricketts.**

They caught a green and cream bus to Devonshire-road. It was a bus-ride that led to death.—"Daily Sketch."

# The World Of Stamps

BY KUNG

# Letters Through The Ages

## THE POSTS HAVE HAD SOME QUEER UPS AND DOWNS

NOWADAYS we tend to take the posts for granted, but it was not always so. The highly organised service that we know today did not come into being until towards the end of the last century, and before that, transmission of the mails was attended not only by a certain amount of danger, but a good deal of uncertainty as well.

**The history of the post has been pretty well explored, from the times of the early Babylonian posts, to the slick and streamlined airmails of today. The work of research scholars is none too easy to condense, certainly not in a single article, particularly since there are ups and downs of a most amazing variety that play havoc with any concept of continuity.**

The article below, although written in a largely humoruus vein, gives a good deal of the history of postal transmission during the past few centuries. It will certainly help to correct the erroneous impression most modern people have that getting a letter from China to Peru is as easy as falling off a log. The article is written by C. Sheridan Jones, and first appeared in an official publication of the British Post Office.

**A friend of mine (one of those people who will have it that civilisation is all a mistake) is for ever pointing out to me how much happier man would be if there were no post.**

Personally, I find it difficult to take him seriously. Think for a moment of the postless age, of the time when there was no regular letter service. What a life the casual messenger must have had of it, to be sure!

Remember, he was always dealt with according to the matter of the missive that he carried with him. Thus, if this were to declare war by one tribe or another, the recipients promptly hung him up by the thumbs, or at best put him through the slicing process. Indeed, one wonders how it was possible to get anybody to carry a letter at all in those strenuous days. Probably they used to cajole the unfortunate man into the belief that he was conveying glad tidings of great joy, say an invitation to a feast, only, alas! for him to discover too late that he had been "had." Instead of being made thoroughly at home, and told to fall to, he was himself put into the pot, doubtless to become the 'piece de resistance.'

### Post Boys Were Unpopular

Shakespeare gives an illustration of this unfriendly attitude towards the bearer of ill tidings when Macbeth, receiving from the page-boy the news that "Birnam Wood hath come to Dunsinane," thunders back, "Liar and slave!"

So realistically did one full-blooded actor deliver the words that the trembling page, a raw hand, electrified the audience by blurting out; "So 'elp me bob, sir, I swear the property-master told me to tell yer so!"

Of course we all know people who stoutly aver that to be without letters is the height of human felicity. "Labby," in his famous "Diary of a Besieged Resident in Paris," found the absence of letters refreshing. "There was," he said, "a certain degree of cosiness in being separated from the rest of the world,"

On the other hand, the letterless are not always happy. There is the case, a strangely pathetic one, of the forlorn old maid in the boarding house who, tired of being the only person without correspondence, used to write to the West End stores for catalogues rather than have no letter waiting on her plate at breakfast time.

Again, who that has read "Dombey and Son" will not remember Mr. Toots (the greatest of all Dickens' comic creations, according to G. K. Chesterton), the gentleman who used to write to himself letters of a private and confidential nature from the Duke of Wellington and other people of distinction, all of which were "preserved with great care in his desk." Then he would reply to these communications with immense solemnity.

### G.K.C.'s Letters

G. K. C. himself acted at least on one occasion as his own postman, with results nearly as comic as any that Dickens achieved.

**The most delightful and original of companions, G. K. was subject on occasions to fits of absent-mindedness. Once he had a business appointment with Brimley Johnson, the publisher, which he decided to shelve for a lunching invitation. Accordingly he wrote Brimley the usual conventional excuse, intending to express the letter, which he put in his pocket—and forgot!**

Not till some ten minutes before the appointment did he recall it, and, being by this time in a brown study, he hailed a cab, drove to Johnson's office, handed in the missive and stolked out. This would have been all right, perhaps, but for the fact that, as he had not noticed, Johnson himself had taken the letter from him with his own hands.

When opened it read as follows:—

**Dear Brimley,**

**I am so sorry I am much too ill today to come and see you.**

**Yours,**
**G. K. C.**

But Toots and Chesterton pale as eccentric correspondents compared with another friend of mine, who achieved great vogue as a writer of verse ere he went beyond the reach of letters. I found him one morning, making a late breakfast at his chambers at Clifford's Inn, contemplating with equanimity a huge pile of unopened letters.

"They're all from duns, my boy," he said. "Some people in my position would open them and be quite upset at the contents. But not I. As Dan Leno remarked of 'Paradise Lost,' 'some people are bored by it. I never am. I don't read it. I regard it as one of Dickens' failures.'" And he went on with his breakfast, tranquil and undisturbed.

Dear old James Knowles, the founder and for many years the editor of the 'Nineteeth Century', used to have a favourite theory that the post was unnecessary to uncivilised man, because, as he said, the noble savage was able to send wireless wires with his own brain quite easily. He would project messages through space as a matter of course. Knowles used to back this up by giving instances from every-day life where people who were not savages had learnt to do much the same thing, and told a story about Tennyson's grandmother returning post-haste in consequence of a premonition that something evil had overtaken the family while she was away.

Naturally one had a great respect for Knowles, but I always felt that this method of conveying news might have its drawbacks. Perhaps it is all right in the solititudes of the world, where, according to the legend, news travels fast across "the lion-haunted desert wastes." The fall of Khartoum was talked about, we know, in the bazaars at Cairo before it reached Lord Cromer and the Government of Egypt. This sort of thing may be all very well in the East, but in London it ought to be discouraged. There is always the risk of picking up one's neighbour's brain wave, and the results may be appalling.

**In war time it may have its uses. Erckman—Chatrian, in one of their inimitable novels, depict Blucher as saying that he always knew when Napoyeon was on the move. He could feel it in the air. Perhaps this kind of thing helps one in battle. But in peace give me the G.P.O.**

I know that there are some people who argue in all seriousness that we should be better without a post.

Winston Churchill, when he was a correspondent in the Boer War, interested all of us by declaring that he found our Generals jump, and on the qui vive for the latest news, whereas the Boer commandants (unused to the excitement of telephones and express messages) waited steady and serene, on the illimitable veldt. But to me this is not conclusive.

**We who live and have our being in the Street of Ink are peculiarly dependent on the post, and I sometimes wonder what would happen to us if by some sudden caprice of Providence the G.P.O. and all its works were wafted away. Yet, some of the brightest scoops in the news line were achieved when there was no post, or at best only a fragmentary one Veterans still tell how Russell (afterwards the great war correspondent of 'The Times') was neatly had by the representative of a rival paper.**

The Thunderer had sent him to do the famous trial of Don O'Connell in Dublin. No other London daily was represented though the event occasioned enormous interest, and young Russell was told not to spare expense or trouble in posting day and night from Holyhead with the result.

In the early hours of the morning his chaise clattered into Printing House Square, and he leapt out. Outside the door stood a man, hatless, in his shirt sleeves, waiting for the news.

"Guilty, I suppose?" he said.

Russell nodded, and then to his horror saw that the man turned and ran—not into The Times office. He was the representative of the "Morning Chronicle."

### Code Message

Once, at least, in our own time, journalists had to dispense with the post to convey a news item of great interest. It was the opening of the Druce vault, and the question as to whether lead or a body was in the coffin had gripped the public imagination. A vast concourse of people assembled round the cemetery at Highgate, and the world waited the result of the exhumation that was proceeding.

It had been agreed among the papers and the agencies that the news should be got away decorously as well as swiftly, and without any demonstration—for there were the feelings of the dead man's family to consider. In point of fact, the news was made to pass through the crowd without their knowing it. This is how it was done.

A pressman left the cemetery and joined the crowd outside, raising a pocket-handkerchief to his brow as he did so. The signal was observed by a confederate twenty yards off, repeated and again imitated by another and another, till in a few minutes it had travelled right down Highgate Hill, there to be telephoned to Fleet Street. It meant, "The coffin contains a body."

I can never think of the post without recalling that message of the "New York Herald" reporter on the morning when earthquake deprived San Francisco of any letters for a good many days to come.

**They engaged to keep the wire open for him for one minute, during which time he had to tell the world of the immensity of the catastrophe that staggered it next morning. He did it in the following brilliant message: "Earthquake hit us at dawn. City burning, buildings falling. It's me for the simple life."**

Surely a masterpiece of compression. He could not have done it better in two columns of descriptive. Perhaps, after all, there are advantages sometimes in being without a post.

On the other hand, what would our humorists have done if there had been no post? We should never have had that delightful story of the Irish servant maid who, asked by her mistress from within the bedroom: "Are there any letters for me, Bridget?" replied, "Sure, there's a bit of a postcard, but there's nothing of any importance on it."

Or there is the other chestnut, so good that I do not scruple to recall it. Young Binks had made two purchases—a pair of pants for himself and some flowers for his inamorata, whom he was taking that evening to a ball. But the parcels got interchanged and sent to the wrong addresses, and the lady, when she opened hers, did not find the flowers, though inside were the words: "Wear these to-night for my sake!"

**Poor Binks! what he suffered when he discovered the mistake! He must have felt that he would have been better without the post.**

## Echoes From A Glorious Past

*Patriotic themes from Hungary's rich and storied past have been employed in the latest series to come from this prolific country. The 60 filler is shown above.*

## Busy Time For Israel

**ISRAEL is planning several new issues for the next few months. August 3rd will see the release of a stamp to mark the 7th International Congress of the History of Science.**

The subject of the stamp will be a portrait of Rabbi Moshe ben Maimon Maimonides, author of 'Guide to the Perplexed'. (Foreign collectors will be forgiven if they are still 'perplexed' after the appearance of the stamp!) The History Congress will be held in Jerusalem from August 4th to 11th.

A set of three will appear on August 11th, commemorating the Jewish New Year. Denominations will be as follows:

20 pruta blue, Ark of the Covenant, Jerusalem.

45 pr. red, Ark of the Covenant, Petah Tikvah.

200 pr. purple, Ark of the Covenant, Safed.

The 'Safed' Ark comes from the Baroque Synagogue, Conegliano, Venice and was brought to Israel in 1952.

The 4th Maccabiah Games that are to be held in Israel from September 20th to 29th will be marked by a special 110 pruta blue and deep brown stamp whose design will show a hand raising a ball whose upper half represents the globe. The design is based on the Maccabiah emblem.

An Exhibition will be held in Jerusalem from September 22nd to October 14th to mark the Conquest of the Desert. A 200 pruta commemorative in five colours, ochre, pink, red, green and black, will be issued on the occasion. The design, which is the work of Abram Games, shows a symbolic flower blooming in the desert, and is based on the official emblem of the Exhibition.

A new photogravure press, of English manufacture, has been installed in Israel.

*Food Politics In East Germany*

# Scarcity Comes In Handy For Psychological Warfare Between Rival Blocs

**By JOSEPH H. SINGER**

*BERLIN (INS).*

*AS usual, the Communists tipped their hands, when they emphatically rejected the American offer to send food to hungry East Germany.*

*The Reds claimed in loud terms that there was "no food shortage in East Germany".*

Then they levelled a barrage of invectives against West Berlin borough Mayor, will Kressmann, when he started selling food in special stands to East Berliners.

The incensed East German radio and Red press reached far down into their vocabularies to find words strong enough to describe Kressmann.

All Kressmann did was to sell relatively small amounts of milk, fruits and vegetables to East Berliners living on streets bordering his district of West Berlin. Yet the Communists gave his plan as much attention, as they gave their own "peace plan."

**RED PAPERS SCREAM**

Red papers screamed that "unemployed West Berliners protested because Kressmann sold cherries to East Berliners because of filthy political implications, while West Berliners went hungry".

Another East German editor wrote reams about the West selling fruit to Easterners, because "otherwise it would have rotted in storage. It was no good in the first place".

Another saw it as "a heinous American propaganda trick" proved by the number of American cars seen at the distribution point.'

**Despite the obvious fact that more than 6,000 East Berliners daily stood in line hours to buy Western food, the Reds repeatedly clamoured that "East Germans rejected the provocatory American food".**

One day East Berlin papers cried that the West was charging double the price of potatoes in East Berlin "so the potatoe dealers packed up and left. Business was so bad'.'

The official Communist paper "Neues Deutsehland" blazoned that "unemployed West Berliners asked East Berliners to buy potatoes for them."

**FOOD SHORTAGE IS REAL**

An Allied expert told International News Service that the space and time the Reds used to attack the food programme of Mayor Kressmann proved.

1. The shortage of food that existed in East Germany and which embarrassed the Communist regime, and.

2. The loss of face Mayor Kressmann's courageous action caused the East German government and their Soviet overlords.

The intensity and large-scale of the Reds' campaign against the Kressmann plan showed how deeply stung the Communists actually were, he contended.

They only spend their time and effort to attack things that they attach a great deal of importance to, he asserted.

**The virulent campaign against giving food to East Germans was analyzed as clear proof that the West's psychological warfare has hit the Reds in an extremely sensitive spot.**

'A STRING TIED TO IT'

Sabel in the 'Richmond Times-Despatch'.

# Czechs Will Lead Anti-Red War

## EASIER TO PASS WORD FROM LATHE TO LATHE

*VIENNA.*

*EAST European experts in Vienna said the recent anti-Communist riots in East-Berlin, East-Germany and Czechoslovakia are producing organized resistance movements throught the Soviet satellites.*

The sources said their contacts behind the near-by Iron Curtain tell them known anti-Communists there are virtually "beleaguered" by thousands of dissatisfied people who keep asking "what can we do to get rid of the despised regime?"

Experts on the East so far agreed that there was no organized resistance in the satellites. The Vienna sources said two things now are giving the oppressed people courage and bravery to oppose their blood-stained police regimes.

1. The knowledge gained through the recent riots that the overwhelming majority of the people in the satellites hates Communism and,

2. Hope of help from the West "as our friends can't leave us fighting alone once we start fighting."

The sources said they believe Red-ruled Czechoslovakia will be first to have a "formidable" resistance movement well-equipped and ready to open hostilities against Communist puppets Antonin Zapotocky and Villiam Siroky.

The remaining, less-industrialised satellites will take longer to establish organized resistance organizations "because you can pass on word much quicker from one lathe to the other than from one collective farm to another."

The sources said their contacts say leading anti-Communists behind the Iron Curtain feel they have "ample time" and are not going to make hasty or ill-prepared moves. They said the leaders know that one wrong move can set them back for years.

While this is going on, reports reach the Vienna sources that the Red governments in the satellites are trying frantically to recoup after the hard blow dealt them by the anti-Communist riots.

Following the age-old pattern for dictators to appease the dissatisfied masses by giving them flour and shows, agricultural Hungary was ordered to ship large quantities of foodstuffs to East Germans.

### HUNGARY'S PLIGHT

However, due to continuous Communist mismanagement in Hungary this former "bread basket" of Europe is suffering from lack of food itself. The shipments to East Germany have worsened the situation considerably.

Reports said the Hungarian government gave out orders to areas, where anti-Communists having been deported from the big cities, are residing, to close the state-owned stores throughout most of the week.

The government in Budapest, fearing riots similar to those in East Germany, tries to appease the wrathful population by admitting "that mistakes were made but we'll correct all mistakes in the near future."

But reports from Communist Rumania speak of serious unrest and demonstrations. The reports say a large steel concern in Bucharest went on strike soon after news came in from the Berlin riots.

## HOW YOUTHS RESIST IN EAST GERMANY

*How do you resist Communist tyranny when you are unarmed?*

*An apprentice 18-year-old East German Steelworker, who participated in last month's anti-Red uprisings, was arrested, released and fled to the West, tells in the following article how haircuts, loud ties and colourful shirts become banners of resistance to the Communists.*

BERLIN.

I WAS a member of a group of young men who deliberately resisted the Communist puppet government in Eastern Germany.

We did this long before the June 17 uprisings. To show our dislike and disrespect of the Communists, we wore our hair in the "American Style." At least, we called it "American Style."

The Reds ordered all the young men, especially those at the apprentice steelworkers' school, to have military haircuts. So we purposely let our hair grow long. We combed it straight back along the sides and let is pile up on top.

This infuriated the Communist Party members in the school, including the teachers. Many of us were fined for disobeying orders. It was taken out of our pay, small as it was.

We also came to West Berlin and bought loud-coloured sport shirts — usually with plaids or checks. These, together with fancy shoes from West Berlin, made us stand apart from the rest of the youth in East Germany.

More than 300 of us at the Steelworkers' School banded together months ago to show our defiance in this way.

On the day before the riots started, six of us went to West Berlin to buy some more shirts and the loudest neckties we could find. When we came back to East Berlin, the Communist youth leader of the school met us and told us we "had to join — or else."

We didn't know if we could refuse or not.

### ARRESTED

The next day the strikes and demonstrations started. We all took part in them. When we got back to our school-barracks, we were arrested and accused of being "agents of the West."

Even the Communist papers showed pictures of our clothes and claimed mayor Ernst Reuter of West Berlin had given the loud shirts to us in payment for our resistance.

It was funny. But we didn't laugh too long because they were shooting people for taking part in the demonstrations.

Finally they couldn't prove we had "incited" anyone to riot. We had merely marched with the steelworkers. We were released.

I escaped to West Berlin because I was told they were going to arrest me again. I didn't want to take any chances.

They probably checked back and discovered I had been a leader of the young resisters. I was always getting American music on the radio and teaching the others "swing" and to whistle "Boogie-Wogie" to make the Reds mad.

The more the Communists order young East Germans to stop dancing and singing American music, to get military haircuts and to discard loud sports shirts — the more they will do the opposite.

My friends who are still in Eastern Germany will continue to show their hatred of the Reds — regardless of the Soviet tanks.— INS.

## Self-Reproducing Machine?

**A HINT of a machine which could reproduce itself was given by Dr. Claude E. Shannon to an assemblage of scientists at the Case Institute of Technology.**

Dr. Shannon reported that an abstract model of such a machine had been formulated by mathematician John von Neumann of the Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, N. J.

"One of these machines will collect parts from its environment and assemble them to produce a second machine of the same type, which then starts collecting parts to construct a third machine and so on 'ad infinitum,'" Dr. Shannon declared. "I hasten to add that this fascinating but sinister machine is not yet in production."

Doctor Shannon suggested that man might give way to the electronic computer in the field of reasoning, but in the field of artistic creation his supremacy is not threatened. "It will certainly be centuries before machines are writing Shakespearean sonnets or Beethoven symphonies", he said.

## *In Defence Of Shoddy*

**The Shoddy and Mungo Manufacturers' Association has refused to abandon the word "shoddy". Much that is manufactured in its name they know well enough is excellent hard-wearing material. But what of "Mungo?" To the outsider at least its very company in the title makes for suspicion. The Oxford Dictionary defines "mungo" as "cloth like shoddy but of better quality" and leaves the derivation in doubt. In Batley, however, they have no doubt at all about where the word comes from. When the material was first produced, a foreman, they claim, looked upon the result as it came off the loom and shook his head sadly. "Eeeeh, maister," he said, "that wunna go." "It mun go, mon!" cried maister. "It mun go! It mun go!" And apparently it did—and the name with it!**

**MANCHESTER GUARDIAN**

The Bombay Chronicle
WEEKLY

NEWS SECTION

BOMBAY: SUNDAY, AUGUST 9, 1953

# RUSSIA HAS H-BOMB NOW

## *Malenkov Announces It To Supreme Soviet*

## *BUT 'IKE' DECLINES TO MAKE ANY COMMENT*

**WASHINGTON, August 8 (UPI-AFP).**

**PRESIDENT Eisenhower was informed today of Soviet Premier Malenkov's statement that the USSR had the hydrogen bomb.**

**The White House, however, declined to make any comment. The President did not alter his plan to leave at noon today on a vacation in Colorado for several weeks.**

A spokesman of the American Atomic Energy Commission referring to Soviet Premier Malenkov's statement that Russia had the hydrogen bomb declared that until further information the Commission had no comment to make.

## *Moscow Backs China For UNO*

**MOSCOW, Aug. 8 (UPI-AFP).**

**PREMIER MALENKOV declared today that Communist China should be admitted to the United Nations and all other international organisations.**

Addressing the Supreme Soviet M. Malenkov, said that 20.8 per cent of the total budget would be appropriated for defence which is three milliard roubles less than last year.

He announced that Russia had made the Hydrogen bomb.

He said "in providing for defence, the Soviet aim is motivated by the obligation to strengthen its armed forces to be ready to give a crushing rebuff to any aggressor who wanted to violate the Soviet Union territory."

He severely criticised the "aggressive interventionists who sponsored the Korean war and who expected a Blitzkrieg with a cheap and easy victory".

He, however, paid glowing tribute to the "heroic defence of the North Korean people which demonstrated what a small country can do against one of the world's most powerful military machines."

**PASSED BY SHOW OF HANDS**

The two Houses of the Supreme Soviet ended their three days' debate on the 1953 budget by unanimously approving an outlay of 544,205 million roubles (about 136 billion dollars) as against estimated revenues of 530,500 million roubles (or about 132,600 milion dollars). After passing the budget as modified by the Finance Committee the Supreme Soviet adjourned having completed its agenda. The vote was by show of hands.

**CABINET CHANGES RATIFIED**

The Supreme Soviet before adjourning its plenary session here today ratified the changes which had been made in the Government since its last session. These included the appointment of Serge Kruglov to replace Lavrenti Beria as minister of internal affairs and of Ivan Nosenko to succeed Viacheslav Malychev as minister for heavy machinery and transport. Malychev's new appointment as minister for medium machinery also received approval.

## I. C. S. Official Dismissed

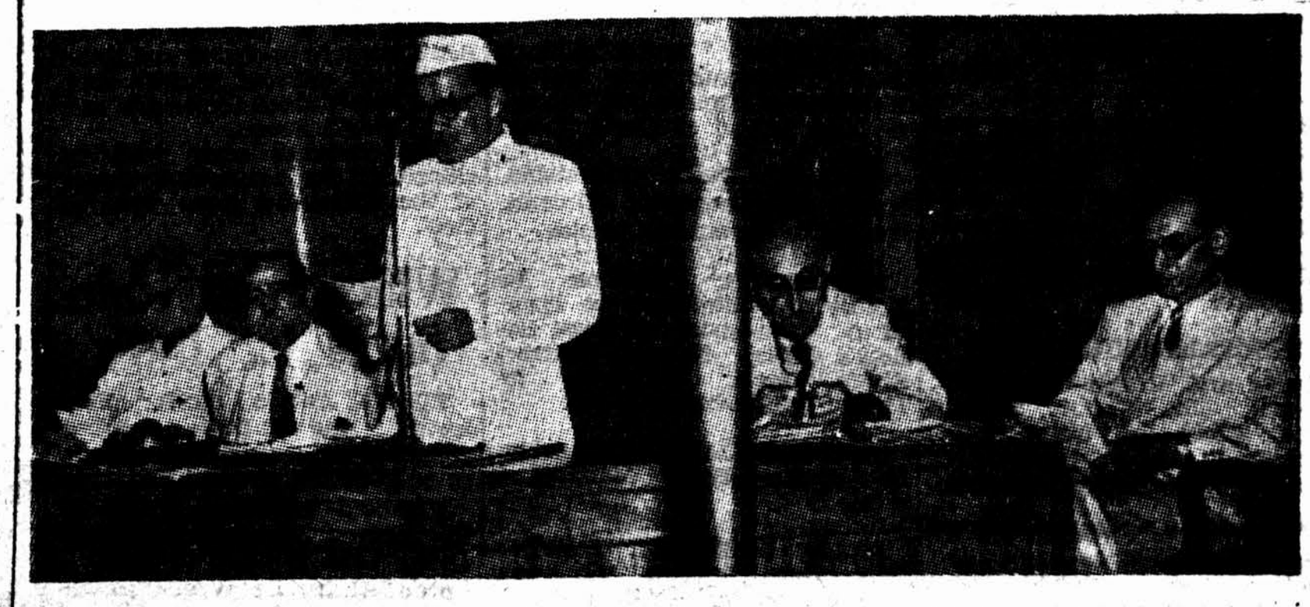
NEW DELHI, Aug. 8 (UPI): A Gazette notification announced today the dismissal of Sardar Kapur Singh, ICS, from service with immediate effect.

Sardar Kapur Singh was Deputy Commissioner of Hoshiarpur. He was suspended in 1948 from service on various charges.

## 5,000 *Apply For* 300 *Vacancies*

**POONA, Aug. 8 (HS): The Poona District Local Board has, it is learnt received about 5,000 applications for three nundred vacancies. About seven hundred of the applicants were interviewed recently at Poona, Baramati and Narayangaon in the district.**

## MINERAL ADVISORY BOARD



*Shri K. D. Malaviya, Deputy Minister for Natural Resources and Scientific Research, inaugurating the first meeting of the Mineral Advisory Board, at the Central Hall, Parliament House, New Delhi, on Friday. On his right appear Dr. S. S. Bhatnagar, Secretary, Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research, and Dr. M. S. Krishnan, Director, Geological Survey of India. Seated on the left of the Deputy Minister are: Dr. D. N. Wadia, Geological Advisor, Ministry of N.R. and S. R. and Shri K. N. Kaul, Joint Secretary, Ministry of N.R. and S.R.*

*Workers' Novel Tactics*

## They Will Not Let Mill Close

*AHMEDABAD, Aug. 8 (UPI).*

*THE workers of the Lal Mills have decided not to leave their respective departments and they are staying in to watch the situation.*

*Though tomorrow is a holiday, the workers have resolved not to leave their place, because they have apprehension that as soon as they leave their posts, the departments may be sealed.*

*It may be mentioned that today was the last day of notice to close the shift.*

*TANSA LEVEL*

## 6 Inches Below Overflow Mark

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Late inquiries with the Municipal Water Works Department showed that the level of Tansa Lake at 10 p.m. was 421.48 THD which is less than six inches below the overflow mark.

The lake received 32 cents of rain between 6 a.m. and 10 p.m. today.

The level at Vihar at 5 p.m. was 257.08 THD, which is a little over eight feet below the overflow mark.

Tulsi continues to overflow by about three inches.

## Kami Reddi To Break Fast

**BELLARY, Aug. 8 (UPI).**

**MR. T. KAMI REDDI has agreed to give up his fast tomorrow, consequent upon the persuasion of the workers of the Sarvodaya School, Sevagram.**

In a telegram to Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister, Mr. Kami Reddi said: "Sri Prabhakarji conveyed your kind oral message. In deference to your sympathetic attitude, I have agreed to terminate the fast on August 9, which also happens to be the Martyrs' Day. I would like to meet you with my friends to represent the cause I have undertaken, when doctors permit. I am also advising my friends here to suspend the satyagraha."

It is understood that Sri Prabhakarji of Sevagram brought a letter from Mr. Nehru addressed to Mr. Kami Reddi, when he came down here yesterday.

Mr. K. Koti Reddi, M.L.A. today arrived here with a letter from Mr. N. Sanjeeva Reddi to Mr. Kami Reddi, urging the latter to give up the fast.

A copy of the telegram sent to Mr. Nehru was also sent to the Madras Chief Minister.

## Scientist Reveals 100 Crores Waste In Sugar Industry

### CONSUMERS PAY DEARLY FOR FAULTY PROCESSING

BOMBAY, Saturday.

**THE country was annually losing about Rs. 100 crores due to the faulty process of recovery of sugar from the cane in the manufacture of "gur and khandsari".**

**This startling disclosure was made by Dr. J. N. Mukherjee today in his Acharya P. C. Ray Memorial lecture on "Development and Utilisation of Scientific Talent in India".**

Said Dr. Mukherjee, "We literally burn about 100 crores of rupees worth of sugar in the bagasse from cane that goes to the manufacture of these two commodities because of poor extraction."

The lecture was under the auspices of the Indian Chemical Society which was founded by Acharya P. C. Ray. Dr. Mataprasad, of the Institute of Science, the venue of the lecture, was in the chair. Dr. K. A. Hamied, the Sheriff of Bombay, was amongst those present.

Dr. Mukherjee said that Government had laid down the policy of helping industry to manufacture to the fullest extent of its rated capacity. But the cost of the produce to the consumer would not be reasonably low, unless the inefficient units which had a higher cost of production were eliminated or improved.

He said that there was great wastage of some of our resources, for example that of canal water, as there was no payment by volume, nor was there controlled irrigation. The range of recovery of sugar of the different units of the sugar industry was another case in point, he said.

Dr. Mukherjee suggested that industries should have their own research departments manned by scientists which would enable them to better utilise the scientific knowledge. He said that an effective link between the academic research institutions and the industries alone on the lines of sponsored —research projects undertaken in the United Kingdom and the United States could make for the well-being of the industries and expand the scientific potential of the country.

While welcoming the policy of the Government to accelerate the progress of industrialisation of the country with the help of foreign experts, Dr. Mukherjee warned the authorities that there were a number of lines of development where such co-operation might not be available in the absence of common fields of interests or if the interests clashed.

"This dependence of the exploitation of our resources on outside help is likely to make our industrial advancement lop-sided and unbalanced. Further, we must visualise the day when we can be expected to stand on our own legs to a reasonable extent."

The country must build up the scientific, technological, technical

(Continued on page VIII)

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## PUBLIC NOTICES

**NOTICE**

M.E.S.—CHIEF ENGINEER, EASTERN COMMAND, RANCHI invites applications, by Telegram if necessary, from approved "No Limit" Contractors by 20 August 1953 for "PERMANENT DOMESTIC AND TECHNICAL ACCOMMODERATION, AGRA (PHASE II)". Estimated cost of works Rs. 22.8 Lakhs. (6846)

**NOTICE**

M.E.S.—CHIEF ENGINEER, EASTERN COMMAND, RANCHI invites applications from approved MES Contractors within whose financial limits the amount of proposed work lies by 19th August 1953 for "CONSTRUCTION OF CERTAIN ADMIN. & TECHNICAL BUILDINGS AND MT SHED AND YARD AT AGRA AIRFIELD." Estimated cost Rs. 6.42 Lakhs. (6847)


**THE FAMOUS ASTROLOGER**

Gold Medals and Certificates from Maharajas, Judges and notables. Annual monthly details Rs. 5 and 3 questions Rs. 2. Horoscope or writing time required. Pandit Kaliyur M. SRINIVASACHARIAR THAPONIDHI, Madras 17.


INDUSTRIAL DISPUTE: The industrial dispute between the Mckenzies Limited, Bombay, and its workers, excluding the clerical staff, relating to the workers' demand in respect of paid holidays has been referred by the Government of Bombay for adjudication to the Industrial Tribunal of Shri Salim M. Merchant.

# City & Suburbs

## TODAY

Hindu: Ashad Vad 30, 2009.
Muslim: Zilkad 28, 1372.
Parsi: Aspandarmad 12, 1322.
Sunrise: 6-18 a. m.,
Sunset: 7-10 p. m.
Hightide: —, 12-14.
Lowtide: 05-32, 18-24.

## *TODAY'S ENGAGEMENTS*

CONDOLENCE MEETING: To mourn the death of Mr. Jaysukhlal K. Mehta a meeting of Santa Cruz citizens will be held at Gujerati Stree Mandal's Hall at Tagore Road, 9 a. m.

STUDENTS' PROGRESSIVE GROUP: Students' week will be celebrated at Elphinstone Technical High School at Dhobi Talao. 3 p. m.

Students' Week programme. Sports at Cooperage Ground. Mr. M. R. Masani will preside.

EXHIBITION: 'Kashmir In Picture' exhibiiton will be opened at Indo-Soviet Cultural Society's Office, Narayan Terrace, King's Circle, Matunga, by Thakur Raj Bahadur Singh.

THYAGARAJA SABHA: 'Sabha Day' at Ram Baug, Matunga, 4 p. m.

PRAJA SOCIALIST PARTY: Jayaprakash Narayan will speak at a meeting to be held at Tilak Mandir, Vile Parle, 9-30 p. m.

BOMBAY TAMIL SANGHAM: at 6.00 P. M. at Sangham premises (Pioneer School Building, Telang Rd., Matunga), Mr. K. S. Raghavan on 'Art of Criticism'.

SHRINE OF SUPREME CULTURE: Shri-Vidya Siddhi Kendra. Service by Dr. Trivikram on "The metaphor of reflection." Radha Kunj Shivaji Park at 5-30 p.m.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: Jehagir Wadia Bldg., Opp. Flora Fountain. Free public lecture followed by questions and answers on "The Hidden Powers of the Soul" at 6-15 p.m.

## Gujarati Book Forfeited

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Government of Bombay has forfeited the book entitled "Aghorvan" in Gujarati, published by the Sandesh Limited at Ahmedabad, and all other documents containing copies, reprints, translations of, or extracts from it, on the ground that it contains matter which is likely to promote feelings of enmity or hatred between the Hindus and the Muslims of India.

# *Repression Is Growing Inside Goa*

The General Secretary of the National Congress (Goa) writes:—

The closure of the Indian Legation has increased repression in Goa and nationalist workers are being harassed as never before. Anyone speaking about the closure or the escape of patriot D'Cunha is, it is reported, taken to the nearest police station and severely beaten.

On 11th June four students were arrested in Panjim detained and it is reported, thrashed severely. On 13th June, seven persons in Margao, six in Mapuca, four in Betin, three in Sarvedim and three in Rai all suffered because they dared to talk about the closure and Shri Cunha's escape.

Police searches were made in village Rai for confiscating copies of the nationalist paper 'Resurge Goa'.

# Widespread Rain In N. E. India

POONA, Aug. 8 (UPI): Following is the All-India weather summary of observations recorded at 08-30 hrs. IST on Saturday:

Unsettled conditions prevail in the north of Bay of Bengal where a depression is likely to form.

Rainfall has been fairly widespread in north-east India outside Assam, in the Punjab-Kumaon hills, West Rajasthan east Madhya Pradesh and the Konkan.

A few showers have also been reported from the rest of the country, outside Travancore-Cochin.

Principal reported amounts of rainfall are:—Jharsuguda 5", Nizammabad 2", Sagour 2", Asansol 2" and Sambalpur 2".

Forecast valid until the evening of 9th:

Rainfall will be widespread in Gangetic west Bengal, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, Bihar east Madhya Pradesh and the Konkan.

## Rajasthan By-Election

NEW DELHI, Aug. 8 (UPI): The Election Commission has fixed the dates for the various stages of the by-election to the Rajasthan Legislative Assembly from Kotputli constituency. The by-election follows the decision of an Election Tribunal that the election of Shri Hazari Lal from that constituency was void.

The last date for making nominations is August 22, the date of scrutiny, August 26, and the last date for withdrawal of candidature, August 29.

Date of poll, if any, will be September 28 and the date of completion of election, October 10.

# Bombay To Get Loan For D. Ps From The Centre

NEW DELHI, Aug. 8 (UPI): The Government of Bombay will receive soon from the Centre during 1953-54, Rs. 7,00,000 for advancing urban and educational loans to displaced persons living in the State. For rural loans, only Rs. 6,000 have been sanctioned.

U.P.-TOO

The Uttar Pradesh Government has been sanctioned a loan of Rs. 7,00,000 for advancing loans to urban displaced persons. This includes loans to the extent of Rs. 69,000 for educational purposes and Rs. 63,000 in connection with vocational and technical training.

A separate grant-in-aid of Rs. 7,50,000 has been made for a number of miscellaneous schemes including one for the construction of cheap houses.

FOR SAURASHTRA

A sum of Rs. 5,000 has been placed at the disposal of the Saurashtra Minister for Rehabilitation for giving relief to displaced persons at his discretion in deserving and hard cases normally, financial assistance to a single person or family will not exceed Rs. 50.

## U. S. College Offers Scholarship

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Gustavus Adophus College, Saint Peter, Minnesota, U.S.A., has offered one scholarship for study in pre-medical and scientific courses to an Indian national for the year 1953-54, with chances for renewal for a second year.

Candidates who have obtained First Division in their Intermediate (Science) are eligible. The value of the scholarship is $1,000. The selected student will have to bear the cost of transportation to and from the U.S.A.

Applications on the prescribed form should reach the Ministry of Education (Scholarships and Information Division), New Delhi, by August 22. Application forms are available from that Ministry.

## Central Scholarships

BOMBAY, Saturday: The last date for receipt of the applications in the case of candidates from Bombay State for the Government of India scholarships to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes for the year 1953-54 has been extended up to August 15. The Government of India agreed to this extension of time-limit on a representation made by the Government of Bombay.

# Shopkeeper Assaulted

## 2 Brothers Are Arrested

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Two of the four brothers of a family residing at Dongri were taken into custody following orgy of rioting and assault which they are alleged to have indulged in late last night.

It is stated that the members of the family were on inimical terms with a shopkeeper who has his establishment near their residence.

Last night, it is alleged, all the four of them suddenly sweeped on the shop, broke up the furniture, assaulted not only the shopkeeper, but his servant also, who sustained a stab injury.

After indulging in violence and destruction, the four brothers are alleged to have run away.

The police who received information of the incident, went in search of them and two of the four brothers, Ali Mohamed Ahmed and Suleiman Ahmed, were taken into custody.

The other two men are still missing.

The arrested men have been remanded into custody by a Presidency Magistrate at Mazagaon.

## 3 Arrested For Shouting

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Three persons were arrested in connection with the textile workers' strike yesterday and were released on bail today.

Jagannath Bhau, Shashikant Goonid and Sampat Gangaram were arrested yesterday, among others, for shouting slogans in connection with the textile workers' strike.

This, it is alleged, was in contravention of the prohibitory order of the Commissioner of Police proclaimed the day before.

The three accused were today released on bail.

## D.P. Arrested

BOMBAY, Saturday.

K. C. Mulchandani, described by the police as a refugee businessman, is alleged to have obtained two flats from the Custodian of Evacuee Property in the name of two other persons by forging their signatures.

Police alleged that he had disposed of both of these flats after obtaining a pugree of Rs. 1,500 in the case of one of them.

Pending inquiries, Mulchandani was ordered to be released on a bail of Rs. 5,000 by the Chief Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Court today.

## Businessman Sentenced

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A city businessman was sentenced last Wednesday by Presidency Magistrate Awar to rigorous imprisonment and fine of contravention of the Vegetable Oil Products Control Order and the Prevention of Adulteration Act.

The businessman, Aladin Bhanji, was accused of imitating and counterfeiting the trade mark of a well-known brand of vanaspati and passing the adulterated product as genuine, knowing it to be false.

Aladin was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 200 on two counts, the two sentences to run concurrently.

## Boy Falls & Dies

BOMBAY, Saturday.

An eight-year-old boy residing in a building at Dongri accidentally fell down from the second floor window of his house. He died in J. J. Hospital early this morning.

The Dongri Police said that the boy was leaning out of the window when he lost balance and fell.

# TODAY'S RADIO

**BOMBAY**

243 metres.

07-00 Mangal prabhat, 07-20 Programme, 07-15 M songs, 07-30 Instr. music, 07-45 Hindi lessons, G, 08-15 Madhukar Chinai, vocal, 11-45 S Shevde, vocal, 12-15 For women, G, 13-10 D K J Mangalvedhekar, pakhwaj, 13-40 City of Birmingham Orch.,

17-30 Madhukar Chinai vocal, 18-05 Music, 18-10 Locals, 18-20 H Bhatt, G songs, 18-30 S Shevde vocal, 19-00 D K J Mangalvedhekar, pakhwaj 19-30 For industrial workers, 20-15 M Chinai, vocal, 20-45 H Bhatt, G songs, 21-15 K music, 21-45 Guest tonight, 21-55 Music, 22-00 Concerto.

VARIATIONS 353m.

08-00 D K J Mangalvedhekar, pakhwaj, 08-45 A P Warerkar, M song, 13-30 C Chowdhary, H songs, 13-50 H Ghanghrekar, vocal,

17-30 For children, M, 18-20 For villages in M, 18-50 in K, 19-20 C Chowdhary, H songs, 19-30 S Shevde, vocal, 20-30 H talk 'Our guest', 20-45 Konkani prog., 21-15 A P Warerkar, M songs, 21-30 Begum Akhtar, thumri, dadra, 22-00 H Ghanghrekar, vocal.

**BARODA-AHMEDABAD**

250m., 312m. — 07-30 Sant's words, 07-45 B Rajguru, vocal, 08-15 B Rajguru, cl. vocal, 09-00 S V More, bhajans, 09-15 Delhi recital, 10-00 For children, G, 18-00 & 18-10 Shakuntalabai Y More, bhajans & Sant's words 18-20 AIR artist; U Joshi's works, 18-30 Locals (Ahm.) 18-35 Mixed songs (Ahm.), 18-30 For rural listeners (Baroda), 19-00 B Rajguru, thumri, 1915 AIR artist, geets, 19-30 For industrial workers (Ahm.), 19-30 Locals (Baroda), 19-35 Geet manjari (Baroda), 20-15 B Rajguru, khayal, 20-30 Choice, 21-15 AIR artist, R Shah's geets, 21-30 AIR artist, Muzagfarshah, G play.

**RADIO CEYLON**

19 & 41 m 7-00 a.m. Melody Time, 7-15 Sunrise Serenade, 7-30 BBC News, 7-45 Orch. Interlude, 8-00 Choice of People, 8-05 R.M.-D.C. Sports Review, 8-15 Choice of People, 9-00 Jazz Club U.S.A., 9-30 Top Tunes of Yesteryear.

25 & 49 m. — 6-0 p.m. These were hits, 6-15 Home News from Ceylon, 6-30 BBC News and News Talk, 6-45 Treasure Chest, 7-00 Your Radio Doctor, 7-15 Freddy Martin Show, 7-30 Twentieth Century Serenade, 8-00 Gems from Musical Comedy, 8-30 Double or Quits, 9-00 Top Tunes of Week, 9-30 Revival Time, 10-00 Shall We dance?

Morning — Hindi: 31 m.—7-00/9-30 a.m. Music.

Evening — Hindi: 25 & 49 m.: 7-00/8-00 p.m. Music. 8-00/8-30 p.m. Ovaltine, 8-30/10-00 p.m. Music.

**B B C**

GENERAL OVERSEAS SERVICE 15-15 16-00 Service, 16-45 Sports, 17-00 Eng mag., 17-30 Forces' show, 18-45 Mr. Music! 19-45 Concerto, 20-45 Personal portrait, 21-00 In town tonight, 21-45 London forum, 22-15 Service, 23-00 Much-binding.

EASTERN SERVICE — 18-45 London calling Asia, 19-30 For India, 19-45 For students, 20-05 Arts review, 20-15 For Pak, 20-15 Meet students 20-35 Mail bag.

## RADIO FARM FORUM

On Sunday (August 9) at 6-20 p.m. Shri S. K. Peshemam, a cultivator of Belsai, District: Kolaba, will be interviewed in Radio Farm Forum (Marathi) programmes of AIR Bombay. This can be heard on 353 and 41.44 metres.

## THORACIC SURGERY

On Sunday (9th August) at 9-45 p.m. All India Radio, Bombay will broadcast a recorded interview with Prof. Erik Husfeldt of the University of Copenhagen, Denmark, on "Recent Advances in Thoracic Surgery" by Dr. R. Mahadevan. This can be heard on 243.9 and 41.44 metres.

# CULTURE LEAGUE JOLTED IN SENIOR LEAGUE

## Hopes Of Honours Fade Away

BOMBAY, Saturday.

**INDIA CULTURE LEAGUE ONCE AGAIN ALMOST BOWED DOWN TO BOMBAY AMATEURS WHEN THEY SHARED TWO GOALS AND POINTS AND THUS JEOPARDIZED THEIR HOPES—IN FACT, ARE ALMOST OUT OF RUNNING IN BECOMING SENIOR HARWOOD FOOTBALL LEAGUE CHAMPIONS FOR THE THIRD YEAR RUNNING.**

The match was taut with excitement and the keenness shown by both sides right to the very end, particularly in the goalmouth melees in the second half, kept Cooperage soccerites glued to the seats to the bitter end.

ICL seemed to play under a physiological strain and their attack was rather feeble. Parab and Thomas seemed subdued, while Amateurs went all out from the start and the scheming Bhoja provided many gaps in the ICL defence. Their defence on the other hand, crammed their goalarea to its entirety so that the ICL could find no gaps to push the ball through.

Hero of the match was Amateurs custodian, Sanjiva who repeatedly saved with daringness and with no question of luck. Nagappa was their stalwart in deep defence, but each player did his bit to provide ICL with a shock.

Amateurs were the first to take the initiative for offensive which brought no danger. right flank and Bardoloi's centre the first few minutes put in a mild Then ICL broke through on the was accepted by Thomas, but he kicked straight into a defender. A bout ensued in which the goalie sent the ball out to Utchil, whose long shot returned back accurately for the goalie to clear.

Twice Parab was fouled up by left winner Bhoja in the tenth minute and referee Kiff warned him in his own inimitable way—sort of a brief lecture on what he should not do.

Amateurs earned a corner, but Bangera wasted the flagkick. ICL got one at the other end as Bhoja sent Parab's kick out, Bardoloi headed in, but Nagappa cleared.

Soon after this ICL's goal was under pressure and Laxman long shot almost got the better of Sanjiva as the ball shot past, but he collected luckily.

Then Roy was through to a forward pass by Bhoja, but he saw Sanjiva rush out and clear dangerously.

Play was from end to end with both goals escaping in turn. Saxby missed once, which Bardoloi saw Sanjiva, the Amateurs goalie saw an angular drive off a Parab pass and then Bardoloi's header went wide in the fifteenth minute of play.

For three minutes, ICL planted themselves in the Amateurs goal area. A corner kick by Parab provided Gulabsingh with a header, but it was cleared to Thomas who made a feeble attempt, which in turn saw Shanker send in a long kick, which Sanjiva luckily punched away from Saxby's head at the expense of a corner, the flag-kick was dangerously averted.

ICL changed their colours in the second half as they were confusing, but referee Kiff should have changed his white shirt as ICL were wearing these.

ICL ATTACK

ICL sent in a good move in the opening minute when Krishna centred for Saxby and Thomas to head in, but Sanjiva jumped, and punched the ball away.

Saxby had Sanjiva tested from a difficult angle, but the goalie went out in collecting the ball. This produced four corners which kept the tension high. Sanjiva, the Amateurs custodian, however, proved to be the saviour of the situation.

Saxby then missed a very good scoring chance when Thomas put him through, but his feeble grounder was easily collected by Sanjiva.

AMATEURS SCORE

Midway through Amateurs surprised ICL with a brilliant goal. Bangera's centre was headed in by Laxman who was embedded in goal with the goalie out of his charge.

ICL were awarded a corner unnecessarily which almost brought about the equalizer. Parab's corner kick was kicked in by Bardoloi, but it was headed away by a defender, for a corner. The corner provided a heated bout for goalline saves initiated by a header from Bardoloi. The ball it was claimed by ICL's attackers to have crossed the line at one stage, but with over 18 players packed in, it was a difficult sight to see.

ICL SCORES

Three minutes before the end, ICL earned another corner and A. D'Sa who came up headed the ball over a goalfull of defenders to give ICL the equalizer.

Thereafter, they put in their last minute effort, but never succeeded in beating a defence that overcrowded them.

The teams were:—

BOMBAY AMATEURS: Sanjiva, Nagappa, Waghela; Manjunath, Sanil, N. C. Puthran, Manjunath, G. H. Mandon, Roy, Bhoja, Bangera.

INDIAN CULTURE LEAGUE: Sanjiva, A. D'Sa, Walter, Uchil, Shanker, Gulabsingh; Bardoloi, Parab, Saxby, Thomas, Krishna.

### League Table To-Date

| | P | W | D | L | F | A | Pts |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| I.C.L. | 22 | 13 | 7 | 2 | 56 | 19 | 33 |
| Tatas | 21 | 13 | 6 | 2 | 62 | 19 | 32 |
| Dynamos | 21 | 13 | 6 | 2 | 46 | 15 | 32 |
| Navy | 22 | 12 | 4 | 6 | 39 | 21 | 28 |
| Goans | 22 | 8 | 7 | 7 | 21 | 25 | 23 |
| Shell | 21 | 7 | 8 | 6 | 32 | 19 | 22 |
| Railway | 22 | 7 | 7 | 8 | 23 | 23 | 21 |
| Amateurs | 22 | 5 | 10 | 7 | 22 | 24 | 20 |
| Francis G. | 22 | 7 | 4 | 11 | 26 | 31 | 18 |
| Globe | 22 | 6 | 3 | 13 | 22 | 40 | 15 |
| Dockyard | 22 | 3 | 3 | 16 | 8 | 77 | 9 |
| Gymkhana | 21 | 2 | 3 | 16 | 11 | 55 | 7 |

## SOUTHERNCOMMD. SIGNALS WIN

### Bombay Sub Area Volleyball Final

BOMBAY, Saturday.

In the final of the Bombay Sub Area Volleyball Tournament at the T. A. Signals ground. Colaba, Southern Command Signals won a thrilling victory over Territorial Army Signals by 21-7, 21-17.

The Southern Command Signal team were on top from the start and found it easy to score against a comparatively weaker Territorial Army team. Signalman Nambiar was in fine form and was mainly responsible for the high score of the Southern Command team in the first game. The second game aroused keen interest. Both teams were scoring alternately and it was only towards the end that the winners got the lead.

### Final Bombay XI Yet To Be Chosen

The Bombay State team to take part in the National Soccer Championship has not yet been finalized and a final selection will be made on Monday, it is reliably learnt.

### East Bengal Win At Bucharest

CALCUTTA, Aug. 8 (UPI): According to an overseas telegraphic message received in Calcutta by the East Bengal Club, the club now in Bucharest have won their first match there.

They have defeated an Austrian team, "Grazet" by two goals to nil on Friday last in the International football competition now being played at Bucharest in connection with the World Youth Festival there.

Both the goals were scored by Thangaraj.

## Zonal Soccer Draw

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Zonal Football tournament will commence at the Cooperage on August 11:

The following is the draw:

TOP HALF: Goa (Bye); Gujerat vs South India.

BOTTOM HALF: Karnatak vs Maharashtra; Bengal vs Bombay.

The following players will represent the Bombay XI in the ensuing Zonal Football Tournament, conducted by the WIFA, to be played at the Cooperage Football Ground.

Prabhakar (Burmah-Shell), R. Norris (Tata), Peter (Central Rly.), A. Duncan (Central Rly.), D. Norris (Tata), Santan (Burmah-Shell), Ayoob (Tata), Sexby (ICL), Azizul Rehman (Twinkle Star), A. Middlecoat (Burmah-Shell), Janki Dynamos), Tully (Central Rly.), Shridharan (Caltex), Angelo (Burmah-Shell), Shenappa (Dynamos), Dishington (Bombay Gymkhana), M'Cleod (Bombay Gymkhana).

### JODHPUR WIN NARROWLY

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 8 (UPI): Jodhpur won the Inter-Divisional Football championship of the Northern Railway beating Allahabad by two goals to one in the replayed final this evening at the DSA ground.

Jodhpur was the better side and deserved this honour. Allahabad took the lead through Bootial, who scored off a penalty kick shortly after the start.

Jodhpur equalised through their right extreme. Ganga Singh, and shortly afterwards Shiv Dutt scored the match winner.

## BOOMPS-A-DAISY !

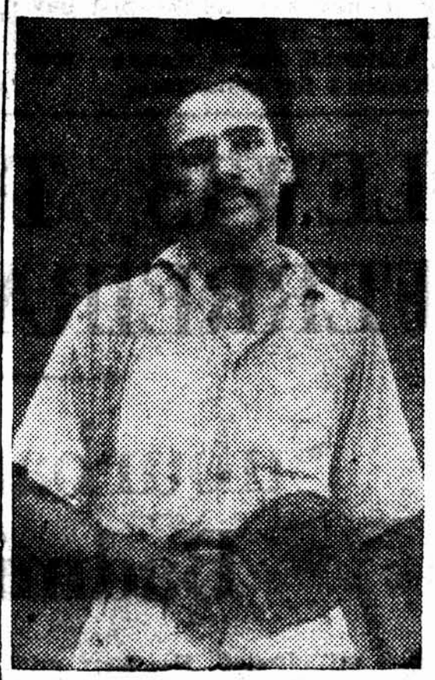
**Saxby, I.C.L's centre forward in a striking pose when he found Amateurs goalie, Sanjiva appear safe. The Senior Harwood League match ended in a 1-1 draw on Saturday evening.**

# Giant-Killer Khambatta Creates Another Upset

## NAGRAJ OUTCLASSED BY VYAS IN STATE T.T.

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THE proverbial calm did not follow the storm that blew off the fancied players in the Bombay State Table Tennis Association Open Championships yesterday evening. Though it appeared to have lost considerable force, it still took two more top-notchers in its stride, at the St. Xavier's College hall, this evening, K. R. Chandorkar, the Bombay representative, losing to Burjor Khambatta, Bhandari's conqueror, while the Indian international from Mysore, K. Nagraj, was overwhelmed by Yatin Vyas.



Yatin Vyas

Vyas's victory over Nagraj terminated the upcountry challenge for the men's singles title, the other two players to make the semi-final grade being Dilip Sampat and Sudhir Thackersey. Sampat, playing in splendid form, put paid to the aspirations of Manohar Lulla, at 21-16, 21-16, 17-21, 23-21, while Thackersey scored an unimpressive victory over S. V. Rangaraj at 21-18, 21-9, 21-10.

Bombay's table tennis enthusiasts will witness a match they have been waiting for a long time when Sayeed Sultana and Ruby Satarawalla contest the women's singles final on Sunday evening, their first meeting ever. The four-times national champion from Hyderabad prevailed over Enid Boccaro at the cost of a game while Miss Satarawalla avenged her recent defeat at the hands of Irene Samuel in straight games, at 21-12, 21-10, 23-21.

Nagraj was all at sea against the heavy-top spin attack of Yatin Vyas, although he appeared to settle down towards the end of the match, when he bottled up Vyas on his backhand flank and displaced him with neat backhand flicks to the opposite corner.

Khambatta played his usual cool, calculated game to tame Poona's Kassinath Chandorkar, who was among the last four at the nationals. It was a 'pat ball' affair, with neither player taking risks and the five-game affair, which Khambatta won at 18-21, 21-12, 9-21, 21-17, 21-13, lasted while Thackersey got the better of Rangaraj and Sampat and Lulla finished three games on the second table.

The untried combination of Manohar Lulla and K. Nagraj lost to top-seeded Sampat and Chandorkar in a rousing men's doubles quarter-final encounter, after leading by two games to one. In the fourth game and the decider, the winners combined to great advantage and the immaculate defence of Lulla and Nagraj cracked up before Sampat's well-directed flicks and forceful forehand drives.

**WOMEN'S DOUBLES**

Final: Sayeed Sultana and Nalini beat Irene Samuel and Ruby Satarawalla 15-21, 21-13, 14-21, 21-9, 21-11.

**WOMEN'S SINGLES**

Semi-finals: Ruby Satarawalla beat Irene Samuel, 21-12, 21-16, 23-21; Sayeed Sultana beat Enid Bocarro 14-21, 21-16, 21-14, 21-13.

**MEN'S SINGLES**

Quarter-Finals: B S Khambatta, beat K R Chandorkar, 18-21, 21-12, 9-21, 21-17, 21-13; D P Sampat beat M L Lulla, 21-16, 21-16, 17-21, 23-21; S K Thackersey beat S V Rangaraj 21-18, 21-9, 21-10; Y S Vyas beat M Nagaraj, 21-12, 21-9, 21-10.

**MEN'S DOUBLES**

Quarter-finals: M V S Vittal and K N S Narayanan beat A Aaron and V D Parker, 21-16, 21-7, 16-21, 18-21, 21-11; D P Somaya and T S Naidu beat K Thackersey and O Dyer, 14-21, 21-17, 18-21 21-12 21-18; R Bhandari and Y S Vyas beat Altaf Ali and Harinath, 21-15, 21-15, 14-21, 21-19; D P Sampat and K R Chandorkar beat M L Lulla and K Nagaraj 17-21, 16-21, 21-19, 21-19, 21-18.

**MIXED DOUBLES**

Quarter-finals: T Thiruvengadam and Chitra Nargolkar beat M V S Vittal and Mani Bharucha, 21-9, 23-21, 21-13; D P Somaya and Irene Samuel beat O Dyer and Enid Bocarro, 21-19, 21-19, 21-13; R Bhandari and Sayeed Sultana beat M L Lulla and Saroj Mirkar, 21-17, 21-18, 21-18; V M Nadkarni and Ruby Satrawalla beat S K Thackersey and Joy D'Souza 21-14, 21-12, 21-10.

### TODAY'S SPORT

**FOOTBALL**

**Cooperage**

5-30 p.m. Dynamos vs. Tatas (Senior Harwood League).

Poona Races

# Usha Kiran Romps Home In Godfrey Plate

## FAVOURITES OBLIGE ON HEAVY GROUND

POONA, August 8.

**USHA KIRAN romped home to win the Godfrey Plate on the opening day of the Poona Races where form horses struck a sound note before a poor crowd.**

Poor timings were cut by the winners as conditions underfoot were heavy due to a passing shower that started just before the opening event. It also drizzled intermittently.

Fulhurst, the raging favourite, ran below expectations; it raced in front till the turn and petered out. The Idar horse perhaps disliked the soft going and it looked as if he was in need of a stout run.

Usha Kiran brought the Maharaja of Gwalior a handsome win on the first day by annexing the Godfrey Plate, the last event of the day. Usha Kiran set her own pace and never headed. She won pulling up by 4½ lengths.

The Talib-Kheemsingh combination was most successful during the day. They planted a popular double with Dilawar Beg and Princess Dilawar. Jockey Kasbekar also earned a brace of winners.

**THE BARODA PLATE—5 Furls.**

Mrs. A. L. J. Talib's DILAWAR BEG 9-0 Kasbekar ..... 1
H.H. The Maharajadhiraj of Jammu and Kashmir's DONNA NEARCO 8-11 Peirce .... 2
Mr. E. S. Poonawalla's LADY SHIREEN 8-11 Argade .. 3
Mr. B. K. Lagad's STEALER 9-0 R. Bhosle ..... 4
Not run: Bhupat.
Won by 3-1/2 ls., 3 ls, 1 l.
Time: 1 min. 10 secs.
Tote paid: Rs. 25 for Win, Rs. 14, 16 and 84 for Places.
Winner trained by A.L. J. Talib.

**THE KOLHAPUR PLATE—6 Furls**

Messrs. W. Buckley and Mulraj D. Goculdas's GORGIA 8-11 Pierce ..... 1
H.H. Akhasaheb Maharaj's ROYAL IMPRESSION 9-4 S. Chavan ..... 2
Mr. M. N. Kering's MAID OF PERSIA 8-2 Purtu Singh .. 3
Mr. V. R. Jadhav's ARMY AND NAVY 7-6 Purshottam .. 4
Not run: Parker Prince, Kantaka.
Won by 2 ls, 1 l, 3/4 l.
Time: 1 min. 23 2-5 secs.
Tote paid: Rs. 28 for Win, Rs. 11, 12 and 11 for Places.
Winner trained by W. Buckley.

**THE PATIALA PLATE Div. II—7 Furlongs.**

Mr. Erach S. Hansotia's YUVARAJ 8-8 Kasam Hassan .. 1
H.H. Maharani Chimnabai Gaekwar of Baroda's DESERT LIGHT 9-4 Pierce ..... 2
Mr. Rustom G. Irani's MAH KHURSHID 8-11 Purtu Singh 3
Mr. Narsi Tejpal's GALLOPER 7-11 Dinkar ..... 4
Not run: Chandra Vilas, Sheesh Mahal, Noor.
Won by 3½ ls, 4 ls, 2½ ls.
Time: 1 min. 38 2-5 secs.
Tote paid: Rs. 44 for Win, Rs. 18, 21 and 17 for Places.
Winner trained by Meherjee.

**THE PATIALA PLATE Div. I—7 Furlongs.**

Mrs. A. L. J. Talib's PRINCESS DILAWAR 9-4 Kheem Singh ..... 1
Mr. W. G. Simoes's MUSTANG 8-13 P. Khade ..... 2
H.H. Maharani Chimnabai Gaekwar of Baroda's GOLDEN NIGHT 9-2 Pierce .... 3
Mr. Syed Subhan's ARCTIC PRINCESS 8-9 Shiba .... 4
Not run: Rashtrapati, Nazeera.
Won by 2¼ ls, 5 ls, 1-3/4 ls.
Time: 1 min. 38 secs.
Tote paid: Rs. 13 for Win, Rs. 12, 16 and 16 for Places.
Winner trained by A. L. J. Talib.

**THE G. V. SHENDE PLATE—6 Furlongs**

Mrs. T. Ferguson's KINDER GARDEN 8-0 Kasbekar .. 1
Mr. Baburao Patel's DARK DESTINY 7-8 P. Khade .... 2
Mr. K. H. Irani's MARHABA 7-9 Shiba ..... 3
Mr. B. R. Bhadani's BIHARI 8-8 R. Bhosle ..... 4
Not run: Imroz, Star Saphire, Love's Legend, Firelight.
Won by 8 ls, 1 3/4 ls, 2½ ls.
Time: 1 min. 21 1-5 secs.
Tote paid: Rs. 102 for Win, Rs. 23, 14 and 34 for Places.
Winner trained by T. Ferguson.

**THE HOLKAR PLATE—6 Furls.**

Mr. K. M. Shah's RITA'S PET 8-9 P. Khade ..... 1
Mr. and Mrs. A. K. Shah's GAGAN DOOT 8-2 Hanuman 2
Mr. A. R. Khan's ZAREEN 8-2 Damodar ..... 3
H.H. The Maharaja of Idar's FULHURST 8-13 Purtusingh 4
Not run: Oslo, Chilkhat.
Won by 2 3/4 ls, 3 ls, 7 ls.
Time: 1 min. 19 1-5 secs.
Tote paid: Rs. 55 for Win, Rs. 22 and 25 for Places.
Winner trained by V. R. Jadhav.

**THE E. S. GODFREY PLATE—7 Furlongs.**

H.H. The Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior's USHA KIRAN 9-1 Kasbekar ..... 1
Mr. K. M. Shah's ZAM ZAM 8-4 Kheem Singh ..... 2
Mr. S. A. Poonawalla's PAPER KING 9-1 P. Khade .... 3
Mr. B. K. Lagad's CHHOTA SAHIB 9-1 R. Bhosle .... 4
Not run: Wild Honey, Fair Helen, Dil-Ki-Bat, Viveca, Awaara, Genuine.
Tote paid: Rs. 22 for Win, Rs. 15, 29 and 18 for Places.
Winner trained by Major V. M. Lad.

## "Frankenstein" To Umpire Cricket Match

**LONDON, Aug. 8 (NAFEN). Boris "Frankenstein" Karloff, the actor, returns to the game of his youth tomorrow by umpiring a benefit match for Alec Bedser.**

**The game is being played at the Norwood Cricket Club where the famous Dr. W. G. Grace frequently led the London Counties, Eleven on to the field. Dr. Grace's grave is in a nearby cemetery.**

## Aussies 372 All Out

(From Our Correspondent)

MANCHESTER, Aug. 8.

The Australians batting first against Lancashire scored 372 runs all out, while the home team made 34 for no wickets at the close of play thanks to a sturdy partnership between Dong Ring and Davidson who scored 88 and 95 respectively on the first day of their 3-day match here.

Tattersall took 5 wickets and Grieves 3 for Lancashire.

## Jumping Record For Britain

LONDON, August 8 (NAFEN): Britain has set a record in horse jumping by winning the Aga Khan's Cup for International Team Jumping for the third time in succession.

This unprecedented run of successes was clinched over the most difficult course yet set. No entrant completed it without a fault—even the "star" jumper Foxhunter, ridden by Britain's Colonel Llewellyn, could not achieve a clear round.

The Aga Khan Cup was first presented in 1938 and has been competed for nine times and won by Britain four times, by Ireland three times and by France and the United States once each.

## SECOND ODD DISTANCE MEET

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Bombay State Amateur Athletic Association will hold their second odd distance meet on Sunday, August 16 at 8 a.m. at the Cooperage. Entries will be accepted on the spot, but competitors must be present at 8 a.m.

The following are the items:—
SENIORS: 50 and 1,000 metres;
UNDER 18 YEARS: 50 and 600 metres.

UNDER 15 YEARS: 50 and 300 metres.

## 35 Persons Drowned

**KANPUR, Aug. 8 (UPI): About thirty-five persons are feared to have been drowned when a boat capsized in the river Ganga near Gunger Ghat at Bindi on Friday last, according to information reaching here today.**

**It is reported that the boat was carrying these persons to some place near Buxar in Unnao district.**

## Story Of British Note To Egypt

**CAIRO, Aug. 8 (UPI-AFP): The newspaper 'Journal d'Egypte' reported here today that an important British note had been handed to the Egyptian delegation. The note, said the 'Journal d'Egypte', covered points concerning the settlement of the Suez Canal Zone issue.**

On the Egyptian side, the note was being studied and if the two parties could come to an understanding on these points negotiations would be resumed as soon as Britain requests the resumption, added the paper.

A well-informed British source here, however, denied the newspaper's report explaining that during the present state of unofficial conversations, no written document had been handed to the Egyptian delegation.

NAFEN adds: "Al Misri" reported yesterday that the British Foreign Secretary, Mr. Anthony Eden, will visit Egypt and the Middle East shortly, but a British spokesman questioned on this report said it was "unlikely."

## Pak Men Lift Indian Cattle

MALDA, Aug. 8 (UPI): One hundred and fifty milch cows and buffalows are reported to have been forcibly taken away from Golabganj, a village in Kaliachak (Malda) by Pakistan people accompanied by an armed gang from the Pakistan border.

This is said to be the second incident in the year so far as cattle theft is concerned. A month ago a similar incident took place in English Bazar.

## TRIVEDI'S TALKS

MADRAS, Aug. 8 (UPI): Mr. Chandulal M. Trivedi, Special Officer for Andhra Affairs, held discussions today lasting over three and a half hours with members of the official Partition Committee and leaders of the three democratic parties of the future Andhra Legislature—the Congress, PSP and KLP on matters relating to allocation of service personnel in the future administrative set-up of Andhra State.

Discussions also centred round the question of shifting of district offices now located in Kurnool which has been chosen as the temporary capital of the Andhra State elsewhere so as to accommodate State Government offices.

Mr. Trivedi told pressmen at the conclusion of the meeting that they exchanged views on the above matters, but no final decisions were arrived at.

## One P. & T. Union For Delhi State

NEW DELHI, Aug. 8 (UPI): The eight federating unions in the Post and Telegraphs have merged to form the Delhi State branch of the Federation of Post and Telegraph Unions.

Shree Ramananda Das, M.P., has been elected President and Shree Bikram Singh, General Secretary.

# LEWIS TO MEET FERREIRA IN FINAL

## Suburban Open Badminton

BOMBAY, Saturday.

**AS anticipated, the first and second seeds, Henry Ferreira and George Lewis, reached the final of the Men's Singles of the Bombay Suburban Open Badminton Championships. This evening the former, by a good execution of stroke, overcame Datta Dhongade by 18-14, 15-10, while Lewis, after an anxious first game, swamped Pandharinath Nilkant by 17-15, 15-2.**

The first tie was the tighter of the two. Ferreira established a quick lead of 8-1 only to see his rival lower his sights and then to raise his game to even the scores in the twentieth point. Playing delightful badminton thereafter, the Ruia College player set the Thomas Cup a merry dance with his variation of pace and direction to make the score-board read 13-10 in his favour He had a glorious chance of winning the next point when he missed a sitter at the net.

**A SURPRISE RESULT**

The greatest surprise in the meeting so far was the defeat of the W.I.A.A. holders of the women's doubles title, Miss Shashi Bhat and Miss Tehmi Vakeel at the hands of Miss Siloo Motiwalla and Miss Roshan Dastur. After losing the initial game at 11-15, the stalwarts of the Dadar Parsee Colony Gymkhana displayed better cohesion in all department to seize the other two games with the loss of nine and ten points respectively. The winners meet Mrs. Nirmala Kelkar and Miss Tara Dandige who were conceded a walk-over by Mrs. Nobina Lewis and Mrs. Homai Dastur because of the former's illness.

Results were:—

MEN'S "A" SINGLES—(Semi-finals): Henry Ferreira beat D. N. Dhongade 18-14, 15-10; G. L. Lewis beat P. S. Nilkant 17-15, 15-2.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES — (Semi-finals): Miss Siloo Motiwalla and Miss Roshan Dastur beat Miss Shashi Bhatt and Miss Tehmi Vakeel 11-15, 15-9, 15-10; Mrs. Nirmala Kelkar and Miss Tara Dandige w.o. Mrs. Nobina Lewis and Mrs. Homai Dastur.

MEN'S "B" SINGLES—(Final): R. D. Vimawalla beat N. N. Rao 15-8, 3-15, 15-8.

MIXED DOUBLES — (Semi-finals): N. M. Natekar and Miss Shashi Bhatt w.o. G. L. Lewis and Mrs. Nobina Lewis; V. M. Bhatt and Miss Siloo Vakeel beat R. A. Dongre and Miss Kamal Rajadhyaksha 15-9, 15-10.

VETERANS' DOUBLES—(Semi-finals): L. M. Pereira and Jal Merchant beat Y. Bhatia and T. H. Dhanolkae 15-3, 15-3; J. Rodricks and Chowdhury beat V. V. Bambardekar and V. V. Pawar 6-15, 15-3, 15-3.

BOYS' SINGLES — (Semi-finals): D. Fernandes beat N. V. Narvekar 9-15, 15-7, 15-3; N. M. Patel beat P. D. Trivedi 15-12, 15-5.

PRESSMEN'S SINGLES—(Quarter-finals): A. C. Pereira beat H. Mistry 15-8, 15-10; Joe Crasto beat Edgar Ellis 15-4, 15-9.

SEMI-FINALS: Owen Ferreira beat A. C. Pereira 5-15, 15-3, 15-9; Joe Crasto beat G. B. Relvani 17-15, 15-12.

FIXTURES FOR SUNDAY

4 p.m.: BOYS' SINGLES FINAL: D. Fernandes vs. N. Patel.

4-30 p.m.: VETERANS' DOUBLES FINAL: L. R. Pereira and Jal Merchant vs. J. Rodricks and Chowdhury or V. V. Bambardekar and V. V. Pawar.

4-50 p.m.: WOMEN'S DOUBLES FINAL: Miss Tehmi Vakeel and Miss Shashi Bhatt or Miss Siloo Motiwalla and Miss Roshan Dastur vs. Miss Tara Dandige and Mrs. Nirmala Kelkar.

5-15 p.m.: MEN'S DOUBLES FINAL: M. K. Bopardikar and R. A. Dongre vs. N. M. Natekar and D. N. Dhongade.

5-45 p.m.: MEN'S "A" SINGLES FINAL: Henry Ferreira vs. G. L. Lewis.

6-10 p.m.: PRESSMEN'S SINGLES FINAL: Joe Crasto vs. Owen Ferreira.

6-30 p.m.: MIXED DOUBLES FINAL: R. A. Dongre and Miss Kamal Rajadhyaksha or V. M. Bhat and Miss Siloo Vakeel vs. N. M. Natekar and Miss Shashi Bhat.

## Parel Football

BOMBAY, Saturday.

St. Francis Goans "A" were indeed fortunate to have shared four goals with I. N. S. Angre in the third round of the Satiranjan Shield Football Tournament at the St. Xavier's College Gymkhana ground, Parel, this evening. The ground was in a state of quagmire and the Goans were not too comfortable on this sticky surface. But the Navymen adapted themselves to the prevailing conditions and played robust soccer.

The Navymen were leading by a solitary goal scored through Raju before the interval. Five minutes after the break the Goans equalised. The referee surprisingly awarded an indirect kick which left-back Gonsalves made the best of. This did not disturb the Navymen who still held the whip hand and midway through this period Thappa gave them a further lead which was neutralised by Carl Braganza more by accident than by design.

Earlier, Indian Navy, who fielded a scap side, were lucky to defeat Blue Wizards Sports Club by a solitary goal ad qualify to meet Central Railway "A" in the quarter-final. Spoon was the match winner. Had Wizards' centre-forward Menezes made the best of the two each chances, one in each half, it might have been a different story to tell.

## "Flying Saucers" In Quarter-Finals

NEW DELHI, Aug. 8 (UPI): Three matches were played in the President's Estate Challenge Shield Football Tournament here today.

Flying Saucers entered the quarter-finals of the tournament beating the Delhi College by two goals to one.

Indian Air Force, New Delhi also qualified to enter the quarter finals when they beat a strong side of Delhi Moghuls 'A' by two goals to one.

Earlier in the afternoon, Indian Air Force, Palam defeated the Hindustan by three goals to nil in their replayed first round match.

# Tax Exemption Limit Reduced

## Donations To Charity Institutions

**THE granting of exemptions from income tax of donations to charitable institutions was till March 31, 1953, governed by Section 15-B of the Indian Income Tax Act. With the passing of the Income Tax (Amendment) Act, 1953, the position has changed.**

Under the amendments now made, it is not necessary for any institution to be specifically approved by Government for the purpose. Donations made to any charitable institution will qualify for exemption, provided the following conditions are satisfied:

(I) That the income of the institution or the fund established in the taxable territories is exempt under Section 4(3)(I). This Section itself has been amended by the Income Tax (Amendment) Act, 1953, and an institution would qualify for exemption only if the whole of its income is intended to be spent for charitable purposes within India;

(II) That the institution or the fund should not be expressed to be for the benefit of any particular religious community. Thus, if an educational institution is meant only for the benefit of the members of any particular community, donation made thereto will not qualify for exemption even if the income of the institution be exempt. However, an institution or fund established for the benefit of Scheduled Castes, backward classes, Scheduled Tribes or of women and children, would not be regarded as one for the benefit of any particular religious community and donations thereto would qualify for exemption;

(III) That regular accounts of receipts and expenditure should be maintained by the institution or the fund.

In addition to the above three conditions, one of the following conditions should be satisfied.

(I) The institution or the fund is *either* constituted as a public charitable trust or is registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 (XXI of 1860), or under Section 26 of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 (VII of 1913), or is a university established by law or is any educational institution recognised by Government or by a university or affiliated to any university.

(II) The institution is financed wholly or in part by the Government or a local authority.

The question whether a charitable institution satisfied the above conditions will now be decided by the Income-tax Officer who has jurisdiction to assess the institution, if its income were not exempt.

The limits upto which exemption can be obtained have also been changed. Till the 31st March, 1953, the exemption was available only for donations made to institutions specifically approved by Government for the purpose and the limit was fixed at 5 per cent of the income in the case of companies and 10 per cent in the case of others subject to a maximum of Rs. 2,50,000. The amounts upto which exemption can be obtained now are only 5 per cent in the case of all persons, including companies, and the maximum amount is Rs. 1 lakh.

Donations made upto 31st March, 1953, will, of course, be subject to the previous law.

## CALL TO GOVT. TO TAKE OVER P.T.I.

KANPUR, August 8 (UPI): "Demands Week" observed by the employees of the Press Trust of India, Kanpur, concluded here today with a meeting of all the local journalists held under the auspices of the Kanpur Working journalists' Union.

The meeting passed a resolution urging the Government of India to take over the P. T. I. concern and convert it into well organised National News Agency.

## No Disobedience Of Court's Order

### MAGAN DESAI'S REPLY TO NOTICE

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 8 (UPI): Mr. Maganbhai Desai, editor, "Harijan", who is also Chairman of the Ahmedabad Municipal School Board and Registrar of the Gujerat Vidyapith, today filed an application replying to the notice served on him to show cause for alleged disobedience of court's order in not accepting the court's summons to produce certain documents.

Mr. Desai 'inter alia' said that the summons was not issued in the name of the Registrar of the Gujerat Vidyapith nor was there any mention of any office bearer of Vidyapith, and the summons, therefore, was not meant for him.

The summons, he said, was not clear and he asked the baliff to bring the summons back after clearly stating for whom it was meant

"I deem it my duty, as a citizen, to accept the court's summons, and I have never refused to accept it. I only wanted that it should be unambiguous," he said.

Mr. Desai said that he had not disobeyed the court's order and prayed that the defendant's application be dismissed and that the applicant be ordered to pay proper compensation for the damage done to him.

This was an offshoot of the election appeal filed by one Mr. Brahm Bhatt, a defeated candidate in the Municipal School Board election, in which Mr. Desai was declared elected.

## Dacoit Gang Raids Cutch Village

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 8.

Khanji Jasaji Jadeja, a notorious dacoit of Cutch, and his gang raided Bandia village of Cutch and decamped with great booty, according to news received here. The Deputy Police Chief pursued the dacoit gang with a police party but the gang eluded him.

Khanji since the last five years was staying in Pakistan and frequently committed dacoities in border villages of Cutch. When Sri Nehru, Prime Minister of India, visited Karachi recently Khanaji was in Karachi. Later he with his collegues disappeared in the disguise of a Sadhu and came to Cutch by boats and appeared in Sudadro village of Abadasa district. In the past he used to come through the Cutch desert but due to monsoon he preferred the sea route this time.

## PLEA TO AVOID ROAD TRANSPORT STRIKE

SECUNDERABAD, Aug. 8 (UPI): Sri N. Satyanarayana Reddy, Secretary of the All-Hyderabad Trade Union Congress, today appealed to the Hyderabad Government to avoid the projected State Road Transport employees strike from Monday next by referring the bonus issue also to the Industrial Tribunal for adjudication.

In the course of a statement to the press, Sri Reddy claimed that the Road Transport Department was financially better-off and could afford to pay bonus. He pointed out that the Government had been paying bonus to Electricity and Distillery workers.

## PUNJAB SIKHS MEET NEHRU

### Present Memorandum On Grievances

NEW DELHI, Aug. 8 (UPI): A deputation of the All-India Nationalist Sikh Party and its Punjab Branch waited on Prime Minister Nehru today to explain to him their point of view regarding the Punjab problems. The deputation was led by a Punjab M.L.A., Professor Mota Singh Anandpuri.

A memorandum presented by the deputationists to the Prime Minister said that the Punjab Ministry could not be absolved of the responsibility for decline in the Congress prestige in the Punjab State.

On the issue of a Punjab-speaking province, the memorandum said that the demand was gaining momentum because the Punjab Ministry was doing "all in its power to stiffle the Punjabi language." If Punjabi language was given its proper place and was given full opportunities to develop, it would take the wind out of the sails of those clamouring for a separate state.

Other points made by the deputation were: Discontentment among Sikhs in the matter of representation in services and their inability to go to Gurdawaras in

## Japanese Expert Advocates Bold Industrial Policy

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A bold industrial policy would solve India's problems of unemployment and slackening markets, according to Mr. Saburo Okita, Chief of the Economic Studies Section of the U. N. Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East.

He observed that a cautious "banker" policy would not help solve these problems.

Mr. Okita spent four days in the city discussing the country's economy with bank officials, University professors and business men.

He said he could see there were surplus funds in the banking system as a whole which could not be entirely explained by seasonal variation. These funds could be usefully utilised for sound industrial development not only in government but even in public and private enterprises.

India's Five-Year Plan, he thought, was an ambitious undertaking and would take all the resources of the country to bring it to fruition.

## Biological Research Centre

BOMBAY, Saturday: Bombay's Natural History Society in conjunction with the Prince of Wales Museum may become an important biological research centre if present plans mature, said Dr. S. L. Hora, Director of the Zoological Survey of India, in an interview with NAFEN.

The Society has asked the Central Government for a grant of Rs. 12 lakhs to establish the centre and has also asked the National Institute of Science to sponsor their request.

## PUNJAB GOVT'S POWERS WITHDRAWN

NEW DELHI, Aug. 8 (UPI): It is announced here that the powers delegated to the Government of Punjab in October last in relation to the control of prices, production, movement and distribution of cattle fodder, have been withdrawn by the Government of India with immediate effect.

## No Action Against Libya

CAIRO, Aug. 8 (NAFEN): The Arab League Secretariat here stated yesterday no request has been received from Syria or any other League member asking for the removal of Libya from the membership of the League following her signature of a treaty with Britain.

ALLAHABAD, August 8 (UPI): Two more students of the Allahabad University, Melhotra and Kedar Nath Singh, started hunger strike this noon in sympathy with Shri Bir Bhadra Pratap Singh former president of the Allahabad University Union, who is hunger striking since August 6 last as a protest against his expulsion and non-fulfilment of the students' demand for compulsory union membership.

# EICA Against 'Own Your Own Wagons' Scheme

## DANGER OF PREFERENCE TO PRIVATE OWNERS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

**THE East India Cotton Association, Bombay, has expressed its opposition to the Railway Board's 'Own Your Own Wagons' scheme. It is opposed on principle to the members of the public owning their own wagons i.e. introducing proprietory rights in a Nationalised undertaking".**

The association is convinced that the proper thing is that the Railway Board should put out a more equitable solution of their own problem based on their technical knowledge and experience of the working of the railway system.

In a memorandum to the Ministry of Railways (Railway Board) the East India Cotton association states that the principle of private ownership of wagons would give a preferential advantage to private owners of wagons at the cost of other members of the public who may not have the wherewithal to own wagons, specially as wagon shortage is not the only handicap to the movement of traffic. Such private ownership would mean that those who own wagons would be able to move their goods earlier on railways than those who may be on the waiting list for a considerable time.

The Association states that it feels that the need of the moment is that such a chronic state of wagon shortage, 8 years after the war, calls for a thorough searching enquiry into the causes that the responsible for the present unsatisfactory state of affairs for the transport of goods and their remedies. Indeed, shortage of wagons may not be the only bottle-neck and there may be other bottle-necks elsewhere such as in locomotives, marshalling yards, single tracks on double lines etc. Therefore before attempting a solution, the first thing to aim at is a correct diagnosis of the situation, it says.

## Evacuee Land For Sindhis

**NEW DELHI, Aug. 7 (NAFEN): Explaining the reasons behind the statement of the States Minister, Dr. Katju, in the House of the People the other day regarding the leasing out of Mir Laik Ali's and ed property to Sindhi refugees in Hyderabad, the Rehabilitation Minister, Mr. Ajit Prasad Jain, said in an interview that the policy of the Government was not to allow Punjabi refugees to appropriate the entire land available for allocation.**

Displaced persons from West Punjab, he said, had been practically rehabilitated on land elsewhere. They had, as a matter of fact, been allotted about 40,00,000 acres of land as against about 38,00,000 acres left behind by agriculturists.

The evacuee land in Hyderabad, Mr. Jain said, was reserved for Sindhi refugees, and the Government was not going to revise that decision.

Asked if Sindhis did not eventually pass off to others land allotted to them, Mr. Jain said that even then the Government could not anticipate this contingency and deny them their share of land.

If Sindhi refugees were not forthcoming in sufficient numbers to take up such land, the Minister added he would allot the land to displaced agriculturists from Bhawalpur or the North-West Frontier Province.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CENTRAL & WESTERN RAILWAYS

# A "PRISONER" IN HIS OWN ROOM

## Railway Workers' Demonstration

CALCUTTA, August 8 (UPI).

ABOUT 1,000 employees of the North Eastern Railway today demonstrated in front of the room of a high N. E. Railway officer from Gorakhpur and expressed their determination against transfer from Calcutta.

For more than an hour, they kept the officer confined to his room; they dispersed only after getting an assurance from him that the demonstrators' point of view would be conveyed to the higher authorities.

## Personal

**BOMBAY MINISTERS**

Shri Dinkarrao N. Desai, Minister of Law and Education, will leave for Navsari on August 9 and return to Bombay on August 11.

**SHRI M. M. NAIK-NIMBALKAR**

Shri M. M. Naik-Nimbalkar, Minister for Public Works, left for Poona today. He will return to Bombay on August 10.

## Stop Press

**MORE PURGES**

MOSCOW, Aug. 8 (UPI-AFP): The Minister of the Machine Industry Maxime Saburov has been replaced by Mokopov, it was announced here. At the same time M. Rudenko was named Chief Soviet Prosecutor. These appointments were ratified by the Supreme Soviet today.

**SURPRISED**

CHICAGO, Aug. 8 (UPI-AFP): Chicago University Professor Dr. Herbert Anderson, who helped to make the first Atom Bomb said today he would be very surprised if the Soviet Union was able already to produce Hydrogen Bomb.

**DIES OF GUNSHOT WOUNDS**

SFAX (Tunisia), Aug. 8 (UPI-AFP): Sheikh Amed Belgarovi died today from wounds inflicted by an unknown assailant who fired four shots earlier today at the Sheikh. A member of the district council of Sfax, Belgrovi, came from a tribe known for its support of French Tunisian co-operation.

**BRITISH DRIVER SHOT**

CAIRO, Aug. 8 (UPI-AFP): A British service driver was shot by Gunfire in Port Said today.

**SOVIET AID TO KOREA**

MOSCOW, Aug. 8 (UPI-AFP): The Soviet Government has granted one milliard roubles for reconstruction of Korea.

**G. O. M. OF JORHAT**

JORHAT, August 8 (UPI): The death occurred here yesterday of the "Grand Old Man" of Jorhat, Sri Upendranath Barua at the age of 98. Sri Barua was a pioneer in the field of education in Assam.

Sri Barua was the oldest among local journalists is the author of the book "Glimpses of Assam", which is claimed to be the best book on Assam history.

## State Cycling Association Annual Meet

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Bombay State Cycling Association held its third annual general meeting at the Governor's Pavilion at the C.C.I. on August 7 with Mr. Hormusji Dungor in the chair. The meeting passed the statement of accounts and elected the office-bearers for the ensuing year.

The following were elected as Office-Bearers and to form the Committee for the ensuing year, July 1953 to June 1954.

President: Mr. Hormasji Dinshaw Dungor; Vice-President: Father Joseph Fell and Hon. Treasurer: Mr. Dinshaw Hormasji Dungor.

Jt. Hon. Secretaries: Mr. Phiroz Jhangir Unwalla, Mr. Jimmy K. Irani.

Members: Messrs. Rusi Mullapheroze, Jimmy Malbarwalla and Phiroz Nallaseth.

The following were elected from the Affiliated Clubs:—Empire Wheelers, A-Grade Club: Mr. Dhanji R. Sarkari.

Cusrow Baug United Sports and Welfare League—B-Grade Club: Mr. Manneckji N. Daver.

Tata Sports Club: B-Grade Club: Mr. Adi R. Havewalla.

Mr. Navinchandra K. Desai, B.Com., A.C.A. Chartered Accountant was re-elected Hon. Auditor of the Association for the year 1953-54.

## Oil Deposits In Assam

### PROSPECTS OF NEW FIND

SHILLONG, Aug. 8 (UPI): This month sees the continuation of operations to test prospects of recently discovered subterranean crude oil deposits, in Upper Assam that may prove an important addition to India's indigenous petroleum resources, says a report issued by the Assam Oil Company with the caption "prospects of new oil find in Assam".

The report further says that earlier this year a test well drilled by the Company in a former paddy land near the village Naharkatia, eighteen miles west of Digboi oil town, struck oil bearing sandstone rocks at a depth around 10,000 feet. Although these indications seemed promising, drilling continued in search of yet deeper possibilities and in May, after a year's work, the well reached the depth 11,715 feet making it by far the deepest ever drilled in the Indian Union.

DRILLING INADVISABLE

At this extreme depth (nearly two and a quarter miles), the pressure and temperature of earth and presence of water bearing sands made further drilling inadvisable, though the well could have been taken to 15,000 feet if desired. So it was decided to stop drilling and take production tests of the oil zone encountered at 10,000 feet.

Tests are to continue this month and will probably extend into September.

Meanwhile, engineers from Digboi are preparing the way for second deep well to be drilled at Naharkatia.

## Georgia Premier's Charge Against Beria

PARIS, Aug. 8 (UPI-AFP): Premier of Georgia, Valerian Soviet adze, described the former Soviet Minister of the Interior, Lavrenti Beria, as "a sworn enemy of the Soviet people," in a speech to the Georgian Union Council quoted by Radio Moscow today.

Bakradze said this action by the Soviet authorities had the support of all Soviet peoples. Beria, he said, wanted to torpedo the very foundations of the Soviet society, break up the Communist Party and the Soviet Government and bring the country under the yoke of capitalism.

# FOREIGN MISSIONARIES IN TRIBAL AREAS

## Discussion On Proselytising Activities

NEW DELHI, Aug. 8 (UPI).

**THE proselytising activities of some foreign missionaries in tribal areas by offering material inducements were discussed at great length by the Executive Committee of the Bharatiya Adimjati Sevak Sangh, which met here at Rashtrapati Bhawan on the 6th and 7th inst. Dr. Rajendra Prasad, the President of the Union of India, was in the chair.**

After a review of the whole situation and the attitude of the Government in the matter by the President, the Committee adopted a resolution that a deputation should wait on the Home Minister, Dr. K. N. Katju, to appraise him of the situation, as this might prove "harmful to the interest of the tribal people and the country at large."

The deputation will consist of Shri Dharmadev Shastri, Shri Narayanji, Shri P. G. Vanikar, Shri V. Raghavan and Shri D. Rangaiya.

NON-OFFICIAL AGENCIES

The General Council of the Sangh, which met on the 7th, discussed the question of entrusting of tribal welfare work to non-official agencies financed by the Government. After a long discussion, the council passed a resolution recommending to the Government that "tribal welfare work may be progressively given to non-official agencies of trusted social workers in such areas where such an agency is available."

The Council also discussed the details about the Tribal Welfare Conference to be held at Lohardaga in November, which Dr. Rajendra Prasad has consented to inaugurate.

The Executive Committee also resolved to start work on the Tibetan border in Himachal Pradesh and Tehri Garhwal and recommended grants for the purpose from Gandhi Smarak Nidhi.

The office-bearers of the Sangh were elected for the next term of three years. Dr. Rajendra Prasad was re-elected President. Dr. B. S. Guha, Shri L. M. Shrikant and Shri G. V. Mavlankar would continue to be vice-presidents. Shri Dharmadev Shastri was elected as an additional organising secretary. Shri V. Raghaviah, Shri Bhagirath Kanoria, and Shri D. Rangaiya were re-elected as secretary, treasurer and working secretary respectively.

# Formation Of Auxiliary Territorial Army

## MILITARY TRAINING FOR MORE INDIANS

NEW DELHI, Aug. 8 (UPI).

SHRI Mahavir Tyagi, Minister for Defence Organisation, announced today the formation of an Auxiliary Territorial Army. The new scheme will provide opportunity to a large number of able-bodied Indians between the ages of 18 and 40 to get military training, without liability for military service.

In a statement Shri Tyagi said: "The decision to raise an Auxiliary Territorial Army has been prompted by the desire to provide elementary military training to as many men as possible with a view to inculcating in them a sense of discipline and thus enabling them to discharge better their duties as citizens of a free country."

The debate in the House of the People yesterday on the motion for compulsory military training in schools, added the Minister, had testified to the "widespread desire among the people to give military training to our youth." He hoped that "young enthusiasts of the country will avail themselves of this opportunity."

Shri Tyagi said: "The Territorial Army has a definite role in the country's defence, but in the matter of giving military training it touches only a very small fraction of the population. The new scheme will give an opportunity to quite a large number of able-bodied Indians between the ages of 18 and 40 to get military training.

"But unlike those who join the Territorial Army, the members of the Auxiliary Force will have no liability for military service, but they will be required to abide by the disciplinary rules of the camp during the period of training.

"Persons who join the Auxiliary Territorial Army will undergo continuous training for seven days in a camp of about 500 trainees. The training will consist of drill, elementary field engineering, physical training, musketry and rifle shooting, use of ground and fieldcraft, first-aid and hygiene. The trainees will also be given facilities for organised sports.

"The Army will provide a number of training teams which will move from camp to camp. In the first instance 36 camps have been authorised. Trainees will receive free rations and will also be entitled to free medical treatment while in camp. Although trainees will not be granted any travelling allowance, they will receive an out-of-pocket allowance at the rate of Rs. 5 per trainee. They will also be given necessary clothing and equipment for the duration of the camp."

## ICL's MUSIC COMPETITION

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Fifth Annual Music Competition conducted by India Culture League will be held this year from September 1 onwards at the Blavatsky Lodge, French Bridge, Bombay.

Particulars can be had from the Music Secretary, Dhun Building, Nanabhoy Lane, Bombay 1 between 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

## Bishop Rebuked

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON—The Church Times chides the Bishop of Chester for attending the funeral of the Duke of Westminster—three of whose marriages were dissolved.

The Church Times says:

The Duke was not formally ex-communicated; he was, therefore, entitled to Christian burial. It is to be hoped he found pardon and peace at the last. His frequent divorces were, however, notorious. The faithful may, therefore, well me perplexed. Under the Church's rules, the Duke's marriages, after divorce, could not be solemnised in church, nor he himself rightly admitted to the Holy Communion. The Bishop was therefore, under no obligation to be present at the funeral service, still less was it appropriate that memorial services should be held in Chester Cathedral. Has the Church one procedure for the great and another for John Citizen?"

## Calcutta Stock Market

CALCUTTA, Aug. 8 (UPI): Dull and inactive conditions prevailed in the local Share Market with restricted business passing and the prices of Indian iron and Howrahs were quoted at Rs. 23-5 and Rs. 23-12 respectively.

Following are today's final transactions up to 1 p.m.:—

GOVT. SECURITIES: 3 p.c. loan (1986) Rs. 82-5, 3 p.c. loan (1963-65) Rs. 92-5, 3 p.c. loan (1959-61) Rs. 96 sl, 3 p.c. loan (1970-75) Rs. 86-4 sl.

BANK: Punjab National Bank Rs. 21-12.

COALS: Bengal Rs. 500 sol, Oriental Rs. 11-8.

COTTON: Kesoram (pref.) Rs. 132.

JUTE: Howrah Rs. 23-12, Howrah (pref.) Rs. 118-2, Empire (pref.) Rs. 117-8, Gourepore (pref.) Rs. 105-8, National Rs. 23-10, Kamarhatty Rs. 183, Nuddea Rs. 45, Reliance Rs. 15-10.

TEAS: Banarhat Rs. 289, Bishunath Rs. 26, Chamong Rs. 7.

SUGARS: Dharbhanga Rs. 11-2, Dhamparan Rs. 24-7.

ENGINEERING: Indian Iron opening Rs. 23-15, highest Rs. 23-6, closed Rs. 23-5. Textile Machinery Rs. 6-3, India Machinery Rs. 1-6, Indian Galvanizing (new) Rs. 12-2.

MISCELLANEOUS: Indian Copper Rs. 2-13, Assam Bengal Cement Rs. 3-10, Angelo Bros. Rs. 18, Bararee Coke Rs. 17-8, Orissa Minerals Rs. 35-8, Jubbulpore Electric Rs. 14, Calcutta Electric Rs. 13-10, Indian Cable Rs. 18-7, Martin Burn Rs. 18-4 sl, F and C Osler Rs. 6-3, B. I. Corporation Rs. 8-5, National Tobacco Rs. 8-7, Rallis India Ltd Rs. 66-8, Titaghur Paper Rs. 35-8, India General Navgn. Rs. 86, Indian Steamship Rs. 6-12.

## LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

NEW YORK COTTON

NEW YORK, Aug. 8.

New York Cotton Market was closed today.

Tata Defds. at 9 p.m. Rs. 1955/57-8

## Russia Is Getting Beauty Conscious

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON—Lip stick and rouge are not to be frowned upon in Malenkov Russia.

In fact a drive is being launched for the popularity of beauty aids, according to reports reaching London.

Georgi Malenkov, influenced by his beautiful wife Elena, who was the star of the Moscow stage recently issued an order to the cosmetic industry to boost the production of beauty-aids and slash prices.

The order said:—

The cosmetic industry must treble its output before the end of the year.

Two new research institutes must be set up where Soviet scientists will work on synthetic oils "to help improve the quality and increase the variety of cosmetic products."

Several hundred State farms are to produce essential crops—roses, jasmine, lavender, geranium, musk, tubrose and iris to give the women cented soaps and lovely perfumes.

The retail prices of all cosmetics and soaps are to be reduced by 20 to 50 per cent.

# LIMITED TURNOVER IN TATA STEELS

## Mill Shares Steady On Scattered Buying

BOMBAY, August 8.

**The Bombay Stock Exchange was fairly steady with limited business. In view of the demand of a higher bonus by workers of Tata Steels, the market is inclined to await the result but the general opinion is in favour of higher prices eventually.**

It may be said that the prospective position of the steel industry is very good and naturally even if present dividends are maintained, investors get a satisfactory return. Thus there is little justification for any important decline and buyers are expected to support steel shares on all declines.

At the opening Tata Steel Defds. were quoted at Rs. 1947-8 and advanced at Rs. 1950. Ordinary shares were steady at Rs. 339 and Indian Irons were done at Rs. 23-4.

Cotton mill shares were steady. Bombay Dyeings were quoted at Rs. 390 and Kohinoor Mill shares were quoted at Rs. 304. Svadeshi Mill shares were placed at Rs. 225.

In the miscelaneous section Scindia shares were quoted at Rs. 13-11 and Bombay Burmas were placed at Rs. 359. Associated Cements were quoted at Rs. 169.

The market was open for one hour and Tata Steel Defds. closed at Rs. 1951-4 and Ordinary shares were done at Rs. 339. Indian Irons closed at Rs. 23-5 and Bombay Dyeings closed at Rs. 390. Closing tone was steady.

### FORWARD SECTION

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **MILL SHARES** | | | |
| Bombay Dyeing (12-8) | 391 | 4 | 0 |
| Kohinoor (12) ..... | 304 | 4 | 0 |
| Century (12) ..... | 277 | 4 | 0 |
| Swadeshi Mills (16) .. | 254 | 8 | 0 |
| Central India Mills (2) | 161 | 8 | 0 |
| Simplex (6) XD .... | 171 | 0 | 0 |
| New Great Eastern (10) | 150 | 0 | 0 |
| Indore (5) ..... | 90 | 10 | 0 |
| Gokak (17) ..... | 226 | 8 | 0 |
| Swan (30) ..... | 455 | 0 | 0 |
| Finlay (20) ..... | 323 | 0 | 0 |
| Edward (15) ..... | 240 | 0 | 0 |
| Morarji (12) ..... | 180 | 0 | 0 |
| Apollo Mills (0-5-0) .... | 2 | 14 | 6 |
| I. United Ord (1-5-0) | 9 | 10 | 0 |
| I. United Defd (0-4-0) | 1 | 7 | 6 |
| Madhusudan (6-4) .... | 86 | 0 | 0 |
| Podar (10) ..... | 128 | 12 | 0 |
| Khatau (10) ..... | 185 | 0 | 0 |
| B. B. Cotton ..... | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| Standard (20) ..... | 316 | 4 | 0 |
| **STEELS** | | | |
| Tata Steel Ord. (21) .. | 339 | 4 | 0 |
| Tata S. Defd. (115-2) | 1951 | 4 | 0 |
| Tata Steel 2nd Pref. (7-7) | 133 | 8 | 0 |
| Indian Iron (15) .. | 23 | 5 | 0 |
| **CEMENT** | | | |
| Asso. Merger (8-5) .... | 169 | 0 | 0 |
| **INDUSTRIES** | | | |
| Burma (15) XD .... | 358 | 12 | 0 |
| Belapur (16) ..... | 237 | 8 | 0 |
| Shivrajpur (5-2) .... | 57 | 8 | 0 |
| Scindia Steam (0-3) .. | 13 | 11 | 0 |
| P. Construction .. | 85 | 12 | 0 |
| Tata Chemical .... | 8 | 15 | 0 |
| Tata Oil (2) ..... | 30 | 8 | 0 |
| Br. India Corp. (0-10).. | 8 | 4 | 6 |
| Indian Copper (0-12-3) | 2 | 13 | 0 |
| Alcock (17-8) .... | 295 | 10 | 0 |
| Wimco (11) ..... | 230 | 0 | 0 |
| **ELECTRIC SHARES** | | | |
| Tata Hydro (3) .... | 154 | 8 | 0 |
| Tata Power (26) .. | 1535 | 0 | 0 |
| Andhra Valley (30) .. | 1452 | 8 | 0 |

## BOMBAY COTTON

BOMBAY, Aug. 8.

The forward cotton market was steady today and professional bulls are in a position to dictate prices. A large portion the recent tenders were rejected and still there is a fairly large open interests in August delivrey.

At the opening August delivery was quoted at Rs. 722 and advanced at Rs. 728. February delivery opened at Rs. 662 and hardened at Rs. 663-8 on moderate buying support.

Later on there was further buying and quotations moved up. The market closed as under:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| I.C.C. August ..... | 727 | 8 | 0 |
| **I.C.C. February ..... 664 8 0** | | | |

## Record Of Actual Transactions In Shares

BOMBAY, Aug. 8.

MILLS—
Apollo 2-14-6
Bharat 22
B. R. 49-8
B. Dyeing 390 89-6 91-4
Bradbury 855 46-4 52-8
C. India 160 62-8 61-8
Century 276 77-4
Elphinstone 39
Finlay 323
Gokak 226-8
I. U. Defd 1-7 1-7-6
I. U. Ord 9-8-6 9-10
Indore 90 90-10
Khatau 185
Kohinoor 303-12 4-4
Laxmi 572-8
Model 143-2
Morarji 180
New Great 150
Phoenix 116-4 16-14
Simplex 170-12 71
Standard 315 16-4
Svadeshi 254-8 54 54-8
Tata Mill 42-8 42-4
C. P. Railway 97-8
Scindia 13-11 13-10-6 13-11
BANKS—
Baroda 110-12
Central 65-12 65-8
Imperial 1825 23-12
Imperial New 441-14
India 154 (Ex Div)
Union 6-7-6
U. Commercial 36
ELECTRICS—
Ahmedabad 111-14 11-4
Amalgamated 10-14
Suburban 122-8
Surat 125
Hydro 154-8
Power 1532-8 35
INSURANCE—
Jupiter 6-8
New India 40-8 40-4
Oriental 6535
STEELS—
I. Iron 23-4-6 23-4 23-5
Tata Defd 1950 52-8 48-12 51-4
Tata Ord 339-4 39-8 38-12 39-4
Tata 2nd Pref 133-12
MISCELLANEOUS—
Alcock 295-10
A. Cement 169-8 69
Belapur 235-8 37-8 36-8 37-8
B. B. Old 359-6 60 58-12
B. B. New 130-10 30
B. B. Petrol 1-3-3 1-3
B.I.C. 8-4-6
I. Copper 2-13
Killick New 120
Rayon 115 16 15-8
Rayon Pref 73-8
P. Canning 22
P. Construction 85-12 86 85-8 85-12
Shivrajpur 57-8 57-12 57-8
Tata Chemical 8-15
Tata Oil 30-8
Walchandnagar 138-12
Wimco 230

## GOLD & SILVER

BOMBAY, Aug. 8.

The local bullion market was quietly steady with utter absence of any important business. Professional operators are holding aloof and the market is grinding around present level without definite price tendency.

At the opening Forward Silver was quoted at Rs. 151-14 and advanced at Rs. 152 under small buying. Ready Silver was quoted at Rs. 152-6.

Forward Gold opened at Rs. 86 and steadied at Rs. 86-1. Ready Gold was quoted at Rs. 87 and Sovereigns were placed at Rs. 57-4.

Today being Indore Settlement there was active speculative buying and quotations hardened and closed as under:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ready Silver .. | 153 | 6 | 0 |
| Forward .. | 153 | 0 | 0 |
| Ready Gold .. | 87 | 10 | 6 |
| Forward .. | 86 | 12 | 6 |

## PRODUCE MARKET

BOMBAY, Aug. 8.

The local produce market was fairly steady and groundnuts were unchanged. Nizam were placed at Rs. 52. August-September were placed at Rs. 46-4 and Dec-January at Rs. 33-8. Oil local mills quoted Rs. 82. Ready was quoted at Rs. 26-12. August at Rs. 26-1 and September at Rs. 24-10. Linseed ready was quoted at Rs. 30-6, August-September Rs. 30-5, October-November Rs. 29-10 and February-March at Rs. 27-4. Catosrseeds Madras were quoted at Rs. 31.

September Castorseeds opened at Rs. 149-4 and after declining at Rs. 149 advanced at Rs. 152 and closed at Rs. 151-14. May delivery opened at Rs. 132-8 and after declining at Rs. 132-4 advanced at Rs. 134-8 and closed at Rs. 133-4.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **GROUNDNUTS** | | | |
| Bold | 51 | 0 | 0 |
| Coramandal .... | 49 | 8 | 0 |
| Khandesh ..... | 49 | 8 | 0 |
| August-September .. | 47 | 0 | 0 |
| December-January .... | 33 | 14 | 0 |
| October ..... | 38 | 0 | 0 |
| **CASTORSEEDS** | | | |
| September ..... | 151 | 14 | 0 |
| May ..... | 133 | 4 | 0 |
| Madras ..... | 31 | 8 | 0 |
| Gujarat ..... | 30 | 4 | 0 |
| Kutch-Saurashtra .... | 30 | 12 | 0 |
| Kanpur | 29 | 8 | 0 |
| **LINSEED** | | | |
| Bold ..... | 30 | 12 | 0 |
| Small ..... | 29 | 4 | 0 |
| Satna ..... | 30 | 4 | 0 |
| Aug-Sept. ..... | 30 | 12 | 0 |
| February-March ..... | 27 | 10 | 0 |
| October-November .... | 30 | 0 | 0 |
| **NIGER SEEDS** | | | |
| Madras ..... | 36 | 12 | 0 |
| Three-Zilla ..... | 36 | 0 | 0 |
| **KARDI** | | | |
| Bold ..... | 23 | 12 | 0 |
| Kanpur ..... | 20 | 12 | 0 |
| August-September .... | 36 | 0 | 0 |
| **OILS** | | | |
| Groundnut recepts .. | 26 | 8 | 0 |
| August ..... | 26 | 2 | 0 |
| September ..... | 24 | 14 | 0 |
| October ..... | 21 | 14 | 0 |
| Linseed Oil ..... | 17 | 4 | 0 |
| Castor Oil Ready .... | 17 | 0 | 0 |
| First Pressure .... | 17 | 12 | 0 |
| B. S. S. ..... | 18 | 0 | 0 |

### Art Silk Yarn

BOMBAY, Aug. 8.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 120 D. Ready Japan .. | 4 | 3 | 0 |
| 150 D. Ready Japan .. | 4 | 2 | 6 |
| 120 D. Ready Italy .. | 4 | 3 | 0 |
| 150 D. Ready , .. | 4 | 0 | 0 |

150 D. Box August—Lowest 798, Opening 805, Highest 798, Close 801.

150 D. Box September—Opening 798, Highest 805, Lowest 798, Close 801.

40/2 Staple September—Opening 688, Highest 693, Lowest 685, Close 686.

### Non-Ferrous Metals

BOMBAY, Aug. 8.

We give below today's quotations both Ready and Forward in respect of the following Non-ferrous Metals:—

Copper Ingots: Ready Rs. 160, Aug. Rs. 150-8, Sept. Rs. 138-8; Zinc Ready Rs. 54-8, Aug. Rs. 53-12, Sept. Rs. 53-12; Lead Ready Rs. 65-8, Aug. Rs. 64-8, Sept. Rs. 64-4; Tin Ready Rs. 99-8, Aug. Rs. 97-4, Sept. Rs. 97-12,

### French In No Mood For Truce Talks With Viet Minh

PARIS, Aug. 8 (UPI-AFP): A firm denial that the armistice talks would be started in the near future with the Viet Minh at France's initiative was published yesterday in a communique issued by the office of the Secretary of State for the Associated States of Indo-China.

The denial answered a report broadcast by the Viet Minh Radio recently.

### Krishna Menon For New York

NEW DELHI, Aug. 8 (UPI): After consultations with Prime Minister Nehru, Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon, is leaving New Delhi this evening for New York where he will represent India at the forthcoming U. N. General Assembly session, which would deal with Korea.

Mr. Menon has been India's expert on the subject and it was he who had piloted the Indian resolution on Korea during the last General Assembly session.

# PLEA FOR ALL-INDIA UNIFORM SALES TAX

## Textiles Stores-Makers' Chief's Address

BOMBAY, Saturday.

PRESIDING over the second quarterly ordinary general meeting of the Association of Merchants and Manufacturers of Textile Stores and Machinery, India, Mr. B. K. Mehta stressed the need of making sales tax legislation uniform.

Mr. Mehta said that the lack of uniformity in the sales tax legislation all over India and the introduction of multi-point sales tax in the Bombay State had put the industrialists and traders in the State to a considerable disadvantage compared to their counterpart in other States by increasing the cost of production of the goods produced in the State and also their selling price to the consumers.

As a result of this, he said, thousands of small businessmen were either thrown out of their vocation or were finding it difficult to make two ends meet, thus aggravating the acute problem of unemployment.

**INTER-STATE TAX**

Further burdens had been added on account of the latest judgment of the Supreme Court, which contained interpretation of the provisions in the Constitution in relation to the levy of sales tax on inter-State trading, said Mr. Mehta. He added that since the delivery of the judgment several State Governments had served notices on merchants in our State, to pay tax with retrospective effect from January 26, 1950, on goods supplied by them for consumption in their States, though the merchants in this State had not charged any tax on these sales under the belief that no tax was to be charged on the goods sold outside the State of Bombay for consumption.

The judgment of the Supreme Court, said Mr. Mehta, had thus not only created an administrative burden of an irksome nature on merchants, but had also made them liable to pay huge amounts of taxes on goods sold by them during the last three years. It was, therefore, imperative that the Union Government should intervene and see to it that State Governments do not insist on payment of such taxes. This was necessary in order to save the merchants from unnecessary hardships and losses.

In view of these facts, said Mr. Mehta, immediate amendment of Section 286 (1) and (2) of the Constitution, making it impossible for any State Government to charge tax on inter-State trading, had become an urgent necessity.

### Ahmedabad Demand

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 8 (UPI): Representatives of 62 Retail Merchants Associations of Ahmedabad demanded, at a meeting held last night, that no change should be made in the present Sales Tax and requested the State Government to continue the present rate of one pice a rupee as Sales Tax.

The meeting appointed a committee to discuss the matter with the Government and others concerned and put before them the merchants view point.

### Woman Dies Of Burns

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mrs. Pawastina John Saldhana, a 40-year-old woman residing at Naigaum, died of burns in her house last evening.

It is stated that some neighbours saw her enveloped in flames yesterday when she was alone in the house. It is not known how her clothes came in contact with the fire. Police are making enquiries.

### Ban On Meetings In Fort Area

The order of the Commissioner of Police, Greater Bombay, prohibiting meetings and processions in a part of the Fort area has been extended for two months, from August 9. The ban is confined to the public roads only in that area.

## Baby Born In Cinema

**(From Our Correspondent)**

LONDON—A baby girl was born in a cinema in London.

The 22-year-old mother had been watching the show with her husband. She was taken to the staff room where the baby was born in five minutes.

While this was happening the father fainted in the foyer and had to be revived with smelling salt. In the hospital, where the mother was later removed, it was decided to call the baby Rita Hayworth, after her favourite star.

### *WHEN JAYAKAR REJECTED SHYAM PRASAD'S ADVICE*

POONA, Aug. 8 (HS): Dr. M. R. Jayakar, Vice-Chancellor of Poona University, disclosed here yesterday that the late Dr. S. P. Mookerjee, founder of the Bharatiya Jan Sangh, had tried to persuade him (Dr. Jayakar) to enter the parliament and not to remain in these "backwaters of the university."

But, Dr. Jayakar said, I told him that I would not fit into the 'one-sided show' that the present Parliament was.

Dr. Jayakar was speaking at the function held to celebrate Rabindranath Tagore Day.

### *INDONESIA'S TRIBUTE TO TAGORE*

DJAKARTA, Aug. 8 (UPI-AFP): In a message on the occasion of the anniversary of the death of the Indian poet, Rabindranath Tagore, President Soekarno declared today. "Tagore's name is still familiar to Indonesians since the poet only spoke and wrote noble and universal sentiments which have stirred the very soul of Indonesia."

The President's message added not only was Tagore an inspiration behind the educational systems for the young but he was also someone whom "we actually saw in the flesh and blood when he visited our shores in 1927."

## Rs. 82 Lakhs On Relief In 'Nagar

Over Rs. 82 lakhs had so far been spent on scarcity works and on provision of relief to the persons affected by scarcity in Ahmednagar District, stated the Collector of the District at a press conference at Ahmednagar, yesterday.

He added that there were 32,264 persons engaged on the different scarcity works in the district in the first week of August.

### TARIFF COMMISSION INQUIRY

**BOMBAY, Saturday: The Tariff Commission's public inquiry into the continuance of protection of ferro-silicon industry will be held at 11 a.m. on Monday, August 10, 1953 at the office of the Commission at Contractor Building, Nicol Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay 1. The inquiry may continue, if necessary, on the following day.**

# BRITAIN TO INCREASE TRADE WITH CHINA

## No Commitment For War In 16-Nation Warning

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON, August 8.

BRITAIN has entered into no advanced commitment for war against China by the signing of the sixteen-nation warning.

Britain on the other hand is seriously considering relaxing restrictions on trade with China.

This will apply to goods which, although not actually strategic material, could have been of indirect military use to Chinese during the Korean War.

It is feared here that if Britain does not resume trade with China it would mean China would have closer economic ties with Russia. In addition Japan would make a determined bid for Chinese markets.

## U.S.-South Korea Security Pact

SEOUL, Aug. 8 (UPI-AFP): The United States Secretary of State, John Foster Dulles and South Korean Foreign Minister, Pyunyung Tai, today signed a Mutual Security Treaty between their two countries.

The treaty was signed at 10-05 hours local time and the signing ceremony lasted just exactly 90 seconds, in President Syngman Rhee's palace here. The South Korean President was present at the signature but did not sign it himself.

The treaty still has to be ratified by both the U.S. Congress and R. O. K. National Assembly.

Mr. Dulles said today that the United States and Korea could jointly walk out of the post-armistice political conference if their Governments agreed that the conference was a failure.

### Smooth Passage In Congress

NEW YORK, Aug. 8 (NAFEN): Given, as it is expected it will be a smooth passage by Congress of America's Defence Treaty with South Korea, the Treaty is likely to become effective at approximately the same time when Dr. Syngman Rhee will be considering the immediate outlook for peace or resumed hostilities.

The ninety days he has allowed for the coming Peace Conference to make a headway will be nearing their end as Congress meets to ratify the pact next January.

**DULLES IN TOKYO**

TOKYO: United States Secretary of State John Foster Dulles arrived here today by air from Seoul. He would stay here over for twenty-four hours.

On arrival he said that this was his first visit to Japan since the Peace Treaty came into force and the first visit in the history of an American Secretary of State.

Mr. Dulles added: "An informal exchange of views is of the utmost importance in creating trust confidence and unity of purpose. We will talk over matters of common concern relating to Japan and to the free world and to the position in the Far East where Japan plays so important a part".

## *Pacific Pact Possible*

SEOUL, Aug. 8 (UPI-AFP):— Well-informed South Korean circles said today that the U.S. Secretary of State John Foster Dulles and President Syngman Rhee had agreed in principle, to conclude a pact to ensure collective security in the Western Pacific.

These circles said the Pact would include all free Pacific and Asian nations, who wished to join and would be a Far East equivalent of the Atlantic Pact. Joint defence forces would be set up.

## AMERICANS DETAINED BY REDS FOR 1 1/2 HOURS

**PAN MUN JOM, Aug. 8 (UPI-AFP): A total of four Americans,** three press correspondents and a chauffeur, were detained for an hour and a half by North Koreans today. They were released after the Armistice Commission had discussed the matter. The correspondents were driving from the United Nations Prisoner Reception Centre to the Communist centre and were in a forbidden area. The Chief of the U.N. Armistice Delegation Major General Bryan, promised to take disciplinary measures.

## *Indonesian Rebel's Plans*

JAKARTA, Aug. 8 (UPI-AFP): Indonesian rebel leader Kahar Muzakkar in South Celbes has proclaimed his operational area as an official part of the Islamic State under the Muslim leader Kartosuwirjo, whose gangs are now terrorising central and west Java.

Reports reaching here today stated that the proclamation was contained in pamphlets placarded on trees when Muzakkar's gangs made an abortive raid on Macassar in South Celebes on Thursday night. The retreating gangsters killed 6 civilians after being dispersed by Government troops.

## China Seeks To Neutralize Indian Influence

LONDON, Augusrt 8 (NAFEN): Chinese Foreign Policy is directed to obtaining a control over the economic resources of countries around China's frontiers, says Raja Hutheesing in an article appearing in the "New Statesman and Nation" on China's economic problems which he observed on his two visits there.

"Tibet, Indo-China, Siam and Malaya show signs of stress from which they suffer and which an aggressive Chinese policy has created. India meanwhile has stood aloof offering them little sympathy or moral assistance for fear of hurting Chinese (or even Western) susceptibilities."

Yet "conscious of the role of his country, Mao Tse-Tung seeks to build an Asian 'unity' in which Indian influence in South-East Asia is neutralised. Thus he seeks to harness the economic potential of the neighbouring countries for China's development."

## RUSSIAN WHEAT EXPENSIVE?

LONDON, August 8 (NAFEN): The recent barter agreement with Russia may cause some embarrassment to India, observers here feel.

Although the proposal to barter Indian goods for Russian wheat over a period of three years was made by India last March, the Soviet acceptance came only this week.

The London daily "Time" Delhi correspondent observes: "India's requirements of about 2,100,000 tons of wheat, rice and other foodgrains for this year have already been almost met and India's experience in the past has been that Russian wheat is far from being cheap in comparison with that from other sources".

## Telegraph Centenary Stamps

**Facimile of special postage stamps being issued by the P. & T. Department from November 1, in commemoration of the forthcoming Telegraphs Centenary.**

**Printed in attractive monastral green and monastral blue colours, the design contains models of the stone telegraph post used in 1851 and the telegraph pole in 1951 against a sylvan and mountainous background. These stamps are of the denominations of 2 annas and 12 annas.**

## TROUBLE BREWING IN KASHMIR

### Sheikh Abdullah Wanted Saraf To Resign

SRINAGAR, Aug. 8 (UPI): Developments of far-reaching consequence are expected in Kashmir's political scene, following yesterday's meeting of the State Cabinet here.

Reports said that at yesterday's Cabinet meeting, Sheikh Abdullah picked out one minister — believed to be not in agreement with the Premier's latest views on the accession question — and asked him to resign. The Minister declined to do so, it is reported.

Earlier reports said that the Kashmir Premier had asked some of his Cabinet colleagues to resign.

Political observers here said it would make no difference in the present context if he had asked one or more than one of his Cabinet colleagues, especially those who differed from him, to resign.

There are five Ministers in the State Cabinet, including the Premier. Present indications are that the Premier is in a minority in the Cabinet.

ABDULLAH'S TARGET

It is now officially disclosed here that the Minister whom Sheikh Abdullah yesterday called upon to resign was Pandit Shamlal Saraf, Health Minister.

Confirming this, an official spokesman said that Kashmir Premier informed the Minister at the Cabinet meeting that there were "serious administrative complaints" against him.

Meanwhile, Pandit Saraf said that he had written to Sheikh Abdullah, informing him of his decision not to tender his resignation.

The Government spokesman said that a "comprehensive communique" would be issued by the Government later.

ABDULLAH'S OFFER

Sheikh Abdullah, the Kashmir Premier declared last evening that he would be prepared to lay down his life even if it led to a solution of the Kashmir problem and a lasting settlement between India and Pakistan.

Speaking at a meeting of National Conference workers here Sheikh Abdullah drew attention to certain newspaper reports in which an attempt had been made to give an incorrect appraisal of the situation obtaining in Jammu and Kashmir. He said that various quarters had hinted that he had been fast losing support of the people and that, therefore, the time had come when he should be replaced. He said that if he were asked, he would lay down his life; he would willingly do so provided it led to a solution of the Kashmir problem and a lasting settlement between India and Pakistan.

# SIX DAYS ALLOTTED TO NON-OFFICIAL BUSINESS

## Calendar Of Poona Meet Of Bombay Assembly

THERE will be 33 working days for the Bombay Legislative Assembly during its coming session, which opens at Poona on August 25, according to the calendar of meetings of the Assembly.

Twenty-seven of these days have been reserved for official business and the remaining six for non-official business.

On September 8, Supplementary Demands for 1953-54 will be presented to the Assembly, while September 15 and 16 have been allotted for discussion and voting on them. The Public Accounts Committee's report will be presented to the House on September 18 and discussion on it will be held on September 25.

NON-OFFICIAL DAYS

The six days reserved for non-official business are September 5, 22, 23 and 30 and October 7 and 8.

Supplementary Demands will be presented to the Bombay Legislative Council on the opening day of its session, i.e., September 8, and discussion on them will be held on September 14. There are only 10 working days for the Council, out of which one — September 30 — has been earmarked for non-official business.

The Poona session of the Bombay Legislature will conclude on October 8.

## Jagirs In Merged Areas To End

### Bombay Bill Published

The Government of Bombay has decided to abolish the jagirs in the merged areas in the State. The requisite Bill has been published in the Bombay Government Gazette of August 8.

The jagirs which are found in the merged areas of the State are of different categories like jiwai, co-shared, patawati, bhumia, jamaiya, chakariat, makta, saranjam, mokasa, khalsa zamindari, mulgiras and the estates covered by the zamindari agreements executed by the Thakors and estate-holders after the merger, etc. There are over 3,000 entire villages. They are classified as proprietary or non-proprietary according as a jagirdar has proprietary rights in the jagir or the right to the revenues thereof. They are generally spread over the entire State but are mostly found in the districts of Sabarkantha, Banaskantha and Baroda.

Under the Abolition Bill all these jagiri villages are made liable to payment of land revenue under the provisions of the Bombay Land Revenue Code, 1879, exception, however, being made in the case of jagiri villages held as jiwai by virtue of a grant made after the 1st January 1947 by the Ruler and recognised as a lifegrant by the State Government.

The bill does not affect the Saranjam villages held by the feudatory jagirdars in the merged State of Kolhapur.

The Bill makes provision for payment of compensation to the jagirdars.

### Payment In Bonds

The Bombay Personal Inams Abolition Act, 1952, is proposed to be amended so as to provide for payment of compensation under the provisions of the Act in transferable bonds bearing interest at 3 per cent and redeemable during a period of 20 years by equated annual instalments of principal and interest, in accordance with the general policy of the Government in regard to all Tenure Abolition Acts.

The amending Bill, has been published in the Bombay Government Gazette, of August 7.

INDORE, Aug. 8 (UPI): At a meeting between the ministers and officials of the Government of India and Mr. V. V. Dravid, Minister for Development, Madhya Bharat, held in Delhi recently, it was decided to review and revise the Five-Year Plan relating to Madhya Bharat.

## I. N. S. DELHI 'AT HOME' IN BEIRUT

BEIRUT, Aug. 8 (NAFEN): Rear Admiral Dickinson and Captain Chatterjee of the I.N.S. Delhi were hosts last night at a cocktail party given on board which was attended by a large gathering of Lebanese and other personalities including Sardar Panikkar, the Indian Ambassador to Cairo and Minister to the Lebanon, Sir Edwin Chapman Andrews, the British Ambassador, the French and the Chilian Ambassadors, Colonel Lahoud, Commander of the Beirut Garrison, the Governor of Beirut and many others.

Earlier last evening a team from the I.N.S. Delhi met a Lebanese Army side in a volley ball match at the army barracks. In a closely fought game the local side proved slightly superior and won 3 to 0.

## *HOLY CARPET LEAVES FOR MECCA*

CAIRO, Aug. 8 (NAFEN): President Naguib yesterday attended the ceremony of the departure of the Holy Carpet. Sheikh Hasan el-Bakoury, Egyptian Minister of Wakfs, has been appointed Emir of the Haj.

President Naguib, accompanied by the Sudanese General, General Ali el-Banna, will leave for Mecca on August 18 to perform the pilgrimage. The President and the General will both pay their own expenses.

## Teacher Waylaid And Beaten

**BELGAUM, Aug. 8 (HS): Shri Tipu Sultan Kadirsaheb, a teacher in a local Marathi-Kannada school is reported to have been waylaid and beaten by two unknown persons, while he was returning home at night.**

**It is stated that the assailants demanded the certificate of their son from the teacher, and on the latter's refusal to do so, attacked him.**

## Scientist Reveals 100 Crores Waste In Sugar Industry

(Continued from page 1)

and engineering potential. "All such efforts certainly would mean expenditure, but if we consider it carefully, such expenditure will repay the outlay many times more and quickly."

Dr. Mukherjee stressed the importance of a scientific policy for the State which alone could tackle the problems of poverty and underdevelopment facing the country. Recalling the vital role played by unofficial scientific institutions in promoting science and making available the fruits of science to the industry and the people at large in the Western countries, the lecturer pleaded for greater help to and better recognition of such institutions in the country.

Concluding Dr. Mukherjee said that the Government should appoint President's Commissions for collecting the opinions of competent authorities or bodies on the different problems regarding the promotion and utilisation of scientific talent in the country.

# Between You And Me

**By Me**

**THE inauguration of Indian Airlines carries nationalisation to a sector which is vital to defence needs as well as civil transport.**

At the push button inaugural ceremony, Pandit Nehru declared that the nationalisation was symbolic of the peaceful manner in which the country was progressing, and that it spoke eloquently of the spirit of compromise and co-operation between the private and public sectors of enterprise.

Mr. Jagjivan Ram was keen on disarming the suspicion of Big Business that the inauguration marked a novel departure from the policy of mixed economy adumbrated by the Government. He termed it as a mere extension of the policy of the nationalisation of the Railways or the Posts and Telegraph services. If these soft words are meant to soothe the anxiety of private capitalists, they are well meant and appropriate. But the fact cannot be overlooked that air transport, both internal and international, has grown to huge proportions and has outstripped the bounds of private enterprise in India.

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As late as 1950, the Government was following a policy of "laissez faire" in air transport and allowed free scope for free enterprise. The net result was that too many operating units came to the field and many of them found that they could not work on an economic basis. The Rajadhyaksha Committee which was appointed to enquire into the situation, proposed reduction in the companies' overhead costs but opposed nationalisation recommending that financial assistance from the Centre till the end of 1952 would enable the companies to turn the corner. This did not come true, as the companies reported to the Government early in 1952 that they had no money to buy latest type of aircraft, without which they had to run a handicap race with the foreign airlines. The matter was referred to the Planning Commission, who came to the conclusion that economic operation would be possible only if the existing companies merged into a single unit. This was the background to the nationalisation plan which came into fruition last week. Companies were not only relieved of their anxiety to find money in a tight market, but were also promised generous compensation for their assets. The services of all old employees have been retained and the companies have been taken over as a running concern.

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Nationalisation of air transport, as of other utility service, is beset with many pitfalls which the Corporations as well as the Air Transport Council should avoid. It used to be the classic taunt of private enterprise that Government cannot run nationalised industries with efficiency and profit. Even Mr. J. R. D. Tata once remarked that air services, involving the catering to individual comfort and personal care of passengers, can be better handled by private enterprise than by Government-sponsored corporations. Inefficiency, nepotism and corruption used to be the planks of attack on government management. Now that India has proclaimed herself a Welfare State, many of the public utilities are bound to pass into government hands and the authorities have to find personnel who will run them efficiently, profitably and demonstrably in the interest of the public The charge-sheet against government management is sometimes overdrawn, while the record of private enterprise in recent years is an inglorious chapter punctuated with profiteering, black-marketing and tax-evasion. Even the century-old textile industry, which enjoyed protection at the hands of the tax payer, unscrupulously exploited the needs of the consumer and the overall scarcity, following the war to fatten itself. The exploits of the Sugar Syndicate are notorious, and the fact that the Government has decided to import foreign sugar, after years of embargo on it, is an eloquent commentary of the anti-social activities of the sugar barons who play ducks and drakes with the daily needs of the consumer. The railway and postal services which have been nationalised may not be paragons of virtue. The employees as well as the public have many an old score against them. But they have improved of late and their prestige is as high as it can be under the circumstances. How can a government efficiently run the administration of a country, if it cannot render a good account of the nationalised industries? Thus the nationalisation of air transport is an opportunity as well as a challenge to the Government.

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The example of Britain can be of great help to us in these matters. The Tory Government headed by Mr. Churchill has denationalised road transport and steel industries, which were nationalised by the Labour Government. However, the reports of the Transport Commission and the Iron and Steel Corporation which have been released during mail week give telling figures of the achievement of these industries under nationalised regime. The credit side of nationalisation is so imposing that this report has given a headache to Mr. Churchill, the champion of denationalisation.

Regarding output, the report says: "The production of steel is now running at a higher rate than ever before in the history of the industry. In 1953 there are good prospects of a further considerable increase in the output of steel. The emphasis which has been placed on the building of blast furnaces is begining to show results. These furnaces will make a full year's contribution and help to lift the output of steel to more than 17½ million tons in the year."

That production has reached a new record under nationalisation is no mean achievement and private interests have to look to their laurels to maintain the same, if not to establish a higher record.

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It is a stock argument of private enterprise that nationalised industries have a top-heavy administration, and even work at a loss to show impressive results. The Steel Corporation's report gives a lie direct to these allegations. Says the report: "In its full financial year, the profits of the Corporation group of companies amounted to 65 million pounds, 10 million pounds more than the previous annual rate. The number of staff in the direct employ of the Corporation was substantially unchanged during the year. Rationalisation has been effected and the provision of amenities, continued modernisation of plant and new construction are making a progressive contribution to the improvement of working conditions."

In the face of this glorious record of the nationalised steel industry in Britain, there is no reason why the Air Corporations and Air Transport Council can not make a success of the job in India. The Nation is watching and they dare not fail.

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IT looks as if democracy has to be saved from its friends. The United Nations Organisation represents the cream of international democracy with equal status and equal voice for all its members. Still the American Secretary of State, Mr. John Foster Dulles, has thought fit to issue directives to that August body on the terms of Korean settlement.

He pooh-poohed the representative character of the North Korean Government and termed it a "shadow government" totally absorbed by China.

If this be true, one does not understand why the United States wasted its precious time in truce parleys at Pan Mun Jom. If North Korean Government is not representative, Dr. Syngman Rhee, who has pretensions to be the "Strong Man of Asia", is no less a stooge. Calling names and hurling unsavoury epithets at the other party on the eve of a fateful conference not only amount to a breach of international etiquette, but aim a blow at the prospects of its success. It is uncharitable to assume that Mr. Dulles, in his heart of hearts, wishes for the failure of the conference; but his irresponsible observations may lead to it.

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Stating the scope of the conference as one of removal of foreign troops from Korea and the unification of the country, Mr. Dulles declared that he was not prepared to buy the unity of Korea at the price of admitting Communist China to the United Nations. One wonders whether the United Nations Organisation has abdicated its powers and has chosen Mr. Dulles as the plenipotentiary for the Peace Conference. The United Nations forces which have gone to Korea are under a mandate from that body to stop aggression. The unification of Korea is a sop to the recalcitrant Syngman Rhee, is extramadatory and is not binding on the United Nations. These unilateral pronouncements on the eve of the United Nations meeting are bound to queer the pitch for peace parleys.

American statesmen used to say that the Soviet has nearly killed the United Nations by the indiscriminate use of the power of veto. America is no less blameworthy, because she used to whip up her protogees and dragoon them into her lobby. India knows to her cost the vast array of forces which the Anglo-Americans used to mobilise to prop up Pakistan's claim for Kashmir. The Communists openly admit that they are avowed enemies of democracies. But it is easier to face the "enemy without" than the "enemy within". It is for more easy to deal with a vandal than with a saboteur. Let UNO assert itself and save what little of democracy that is left in it.

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India also has to keep a vigilant watch on the reactionary tendencies that are vitiating democratic developments. The orgy of violence, hooliganism, and acid bombs on one side and the use of lathi, teargas and bullets on the other are not creditable to West Bengal. The agitation against tramfare increase may seem irrational to the authorities, but it is the last straw on the camel's back. The Indian Finance Minister, Mr. C. D. Deshmukh, started the practice of financing capital works by taxation. But Dr. B. C. Roy went one step further and sanctioned the increase of tramfares to produce an annual surplus, the aggregate of which would help the Government to purchase the Tramways, when the contract with the company expires. This runs contrary to all canons of economic justice and there is no reason why the present over-taxed generation should be further penalised for a distant future objective. When the time comes, the Government can easily float a special loan for the nationalisation of tramways and there will be ready response from the people. Has not the West Bengal Loan been oversubscribed within a record time? However, it is a graceful gesture on the part of Dr. B. C. Roy to have bowed to public opinion and referred the question of tramfare increase to a committee of inquiry. It is not a surrender, but strengthening the hands of the infant democracy.

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Developments in Madras over the new Education scheme are disquieting. Rajaji has long been carrying on a propaganda for part-time study and part-time work of elementary school students. The scheme being revolutionary in character, he could have straightway brought in a bill adumbrating his plan and it would have been easily carried by the legislature. Instead of that, he caused directives to be issued to the educational authorities for the implementation of the new scheme. The Opposition took objection that he was introducing fundamental changes in the educational curriculum behind the back of the legislature and carried successfully an amendment in the Assembly to hold the scheme in abeyance, pending inquiry by an expert committee of educationists.

The cry of the Opposition that Rajaji should resign, because of the passage of the amendment, is like beating the air. However, it is a pity that Rajaji, who came to the rescue of Madras State at a critical stage and converted the Congress minority into a working majority, should have thrown away his position of vantage on this trifling matter of procedure. Robust constitutionalist as he is, it is to be hoped that he will set up sound constitutional precedent, worthy of democratic traditions, instead of indulging in hair-splitting arguments over the mandatory or the recommendatory character of the Assembly resolution. For, freedom broadens from precedent to precedent.

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In the face of the black-out or brown-out of democratic traditions, Pandit Nehru has emerged as the shining light of democracy by moving the adjournment of Parliament as a mark of respect to the late Dr. Shyama Prasad Mookerjee. Pandit Nehru's request or an adjournment came as a complete surprise, because the Congress Parliamentary Party had decided the previous day not to depart from the precedent, despite its great respect for the late Dr. Mookerjee. Pandit Nehru was refreshingly candid when he said that in a matter of that type, the wishes of the House were more important than conventions. At the same time, he pleaded that if the House adjourned, it should not be taken as establishing a precedent.

Here speaks a true democrat. His is the voice of democracy.

## PRADES MUSIC FESTIVAL

**THE 75th birth anniversary of Master Pablo Casals was celebrated last year at Prades (Pyrenees Orientales) with a grand music festival under the direction of the master himself. This year again Pablo Casals conducted the programme of the Prades Music Festival which has become a major artistic event in the series of music festivals held every year in various centres of France.**

The festival was devoted to Bach. Mozart, Beethoven and Schubert whose works were rendered in the two series of orchestra and chamber music concerts. Besides Pablo Casals whose name alone was sufficient to make enthusiasts of music from different parts of the world travel thousands of miels to swell the audience in the Xth century Abbey of Saint Michel de Cuxa, the festival had the participation of well-known artistes like Myra Hess, Clara Haskil, Arthur Grumioux, Paul Tortelier, Maria Stader, Bernard Goldber, etc., who gave remarkable performances as soloists. The Festival began on June 14th drew to a close on July 7th.

**Picture shows Mr. F. R. Ratnagar of Bombay in conversation with Master Pablo Casals before the concert, when the former showed him some photographs on India.**

**—Photo by Helene Jeanbrau.**

# *Furniture Has New Look Hitched To Anatomy Of Sitting Pretty*

CHICAGO—(INS).

**AMERICANS chained to the TV set will stay at home in plush comfort next season with new furniture shown at the Chicago Summer Market. Manufacturers offered new double-duty accessories, softer seats, brighter colours and easier-to-clean items for folks who spend their time at home.**

With TV, practically everybody stays home and sits, eats and plays in the living room.

**So the new items at the market include new comfortable chairs, plenty of sectional sofas, big coffee tables, carts and tables on wheels, and accessory pieces with hidden storage space.**

The new coffee tables are generally king-size, with built-in bottle bins and removable trays, plastic tops, and shelves for magazines or gadgets.

Chairs come in almost every shape, but mostly engineered to the anatomy for sitting comfort. Upholstery is generally rubber, and with few exceptions, chairs are light enough to drag around with one hand for a better view of the TV screen.

**MOVE AS YOU PLEASE**

Sectional sofas, which also can be moved as you please, feature the curbed look, instead of the usual corner angle. The section that fits in a corner is being made round, a provide--semi-circle seating.

With colour television still a thing of the future, bright colours to cheer up a darkened room are popular. Most of these colours —stolen right from a Mediterranean landscape—feature brilliant blue, deep orange, clear white and pink-to-red tones that create a warm feeling.

The same bright look is also supplied by the new shiny metals. Chrome, which used to be strictly for the kitchen, is the metal news of the market, with aluminium and brass close behind. Black metal is still very popular, but usually in combination with white plastic or light upholstery.

**EASY TO CLEAN**

The manufacturers haven't forgotten that a housewife likes easy-to-clean things that give her more time for relaxation. So plastic tops appear on most pieces where spils or scratches are a possibility. In addition, plastic drawers can be found in desks and storage pieces. And the new shiny metal legs or frames found on new modern chairs and case goods are the kind that don't need polishing.

# Mayoralty Race In New York Is A Big Draw

## Bernarr MacFadden, 85-year-old Physical Culturist And Parachute-jumper Runs As Nominee Of Honest Party Vowed To "Throw The Rascals Out".

By MALCOLM JOHNSON

NEW YORK (INS).

**IN New York City, the vast "melting pot" where Europeans usually get their first glimpse of America, the forthcoming election for Mayor is expected to attract world-wide interest.**

The election, to be held in November, promises to be the liveliest in years, and world interest is enhanced by the fact that New York's 8 million citizens include many of European origin who still have family ties overseas.

W. Averell Harriman

Mayor Vincent R. Impellitteri, who is of Italian origin, is running for re-election, backed by a fraction of the Democratic Party, against an imposing field of rival candidates.

Before the various party chiefs actually decided on anybody a plethora of nationally known personalities was mentioned as possibly "available" as candidates for mayor of the nation's largest city — a job often considered second only to the President of the United States in size and responsibility.

**These included banker W. Averell Harriman, former Mutual Security Director in the Federal Government and unsuccessful candidate for the Democratic nomination for president last year, and representative Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr.**

### Democrats' Best Bet

Also mentioned, among others, were republican Robert Moses and District Attorney Frank S. Hogan of Manhattan.

And somewhere along the line, former President Harry Truman, who recently favoured New York with a visit as a private citizen, reportedly got into the act by strongly urging Harriman as "the best bet" for the Democrats.

But for various reasons Harriman, young Roosevelt and others have been ruled out, and the present muddled picture indicates that there will be at least three major rival slates of candidates, possibly more, from Democrat, Republican and Liberal forces.

In the Democratic camp, working quietly behind the scenes, it is reported that James A. Farley, the former Postmaster General, who master-minded Franklin D. Roosevelt's first election as President, is expertly manoeuvring party factions in the approaching mayoralty battle.

Traditionally the big town is almost solidly Democratic, but this year the Democrats are a-fightin' and a-feudin' among themselves. This circumstance is viewed by some political sages as perhaps giving other party candidates a better than usual chance of winning.

### Divided House

**As a House venomously divided, the city's Democratic bosses** have designated two rival tickets for the party nomination.

That means that the election itself will be preceded by what may be the bitterest Democratic city primary in many years.

The voters will decide the issue on Sept. 15 and the quarreling party leaders have agreed to unite behind the candidate winning the nomination.

Three of the five county Democratic leaders — James Roe of Queens, Kenneth F. Sutherland of Brooklyn and Jeremiah Sullivan of Richmond — are backing Mayor Impellitteri for re-election.

The other two, Ed. Flynn of the Bronz, and Carmine De Sapo of Manhattan refused to accept Impellitteri, and designated Robert M. P. Wagner, Jr., for the nomination, to run in the primary.

### Liberals Decline

Chances of a Republican-Liberal coalition against the Democrats this year went out the window when the Liberal Party, deciding to go it alone, nominated youthful Rudolph Halley, President of City Council, as candidate for mayor.

**Mr. Halley, now holding his first political office, leapt from relative obscurity to national prominence as the professional interrogator of big-time hoodlums, while serving as counsel to the Kefauver Crime Investigating Committee.**

The Republicans have designated acting Postmaster Harold Riegelman, long active in civic affairs, to head their ticket.

Opponents of Mayor Impellitteri, who busked the Democratic machine as an "independent" in 1950 and won, charge that he has disillusioned his supporters and well-wishers who have regarded him as the "white hope".

**The Mayor's bitterest opposition, including members of his own party, assail him as a "light-weight, do-nothing mayor" who had a great opportunity and muffed it.**

Even before getting the nod from three of the five county Democratic leaders in New York, Mayor Impellittari expressed his determination to run again with or without his party's support, saying:

"I'm going to run again and I'm going to beat the hell out of Halley."

The Mayor was referring to his most persistent, needling critic of the present administration. It being no secret that His Honour detests Halley.

### Race For Mayoralty

In the Democratic "family" squabble big Jim Farley is said to be firmly in Impellitteri's corner.

County Judge Samuel Liebowitz of Brooklyn, who made a national reputation as a brilliant criminal lawyer, says he is in the race for mayor "with both feet" as the city Fusion candidate. He may also figure in the Democratic primary.

**Adding to the gaiety or whatever, of the situation is the announced candidacy of Bernarr MacFadden, the 85-year-old physical culturist, who makes airplane parachute jumps in his spare time.**

MacFadden is running for mayor as nominee of the "honest party." He promises to "throw the rascals out," to purge the city of Communists, to eliminate traffic congestion and to obtain double-deck subway cars, among other things.

It could be anybody's race — with generous interludes of comic relief.

Franklin D. Roosevelt, (Junior)

C. RAJAGOPALACHARI

*The State can't shirk its duty....*

# 3-D VIEW OF THINGS

By Internationalist

**OBSERVATION, more than books, experience rather than persons, are the prime educators—A. B. ALCOTT.**

**WHILE the monsoon brought abundant showers to a land practicaly dry and in grip of famine for the past six years, one man formed the storm centre of political controversy in South India.**

Seventy-four-year-old Chakravarti Rajagopalachari is facing, what it looks like, one of the gravest tests of his life. To CR's credit stands some outstanding achievements: Prohibition, relief to the Kisans, partial relief to the non-gazetted staff, the ending of rationing and far-reaching reforms in the sphere of elementary education.

While there was general mass support to the first four, the last threatens to undo what the author of these social changes had done.

Political opposition, if carried to a limit beyond healthy criticism, tends to become a mass mockery. And this is what exactly the present situation brought about by opposition parties in the South. The Dravida Kazhagam—the Dravidian Federation—(CR in his lighter vein termed it 'Kalagam' which can be associated with riot, trouble),—the Dravidian Progressive Federation (an off-shoot of the former), and the Communists who capitalise in troubled circumstances, have joined together in an unholy alliance and have launched a wholesale movement against CR's benevolent reforms.

While Gandhiji's basic education scheme is in force in at least seven major States including Madras, CR found that the scheme wasn't progressing fast enough.

### The Scheme

HERE in short, is his new Charter to the Children, known as the Modified Elementary Education Scheme, as presented through the State's able Adviser in the educational sphere. The plan envisages: the reduction of school hours for children of the age groups 6-8 and 9-12 to 3 hours, consisting of 4 periods of 40 minutes each, and a minimum interval of 20 minutes in between; 2 such sessions for alternative batches in each school and an attempt to regulate the life of the children outside the school hours so as to train them in such a way as would revitalize the village life.

In out-of-the-school hours, they would be required either to assist their parents in their occupations or to go out and watch, under proper supervision, the village crafts and works connected with them.

The stress is now laid both on education of the mind and the hands in equal proportions without strain on the children.

The point which CR emphasises in bringing in this reform, which has been unfortunately lost sight of or ignored in the prevailing confusion, is: Today despite 38,030 elementary schools having nearly a lakh and a half of teachers and spending a sum of about Rs. 9 crores on elementary education, only less than 50 per cent of children of school-going age attended the schools. Surely it is no crime for the State to expect that it should get the best out of the money spent.

The State now can give education to another 30 to 40 per cent and this would bring about the ideal envisaged by the Constitution.

And when CR cites figures, he is invariably correct, the astute politician he is.

### Agitation

HOW far 'clear thinking' by opposition groups can be stretched to disgraceful lengths is evident from the methods adopted by these groups in a state-wide agitation. Black-shirted Federationists pulled alarm chains, pelted moving passenger trains, stopped them between stations, while harassed passengers looked on helplessly. Never before has an agitation in Tamilnad, meant for a 'single purpose' been given such a multi-coloured shape—a curious mixture of anti-North, Anti-Hindi, Anti-Education, Anti-C.R., anti-Congress and so forth.

Eight persons lost their lives in Tuticorin as screaming squatters stopped a train. An outnumbered police force resorted to firing. An angry group of Blackshirts indulged in looting, molesting women in a nearby village.

In the State Assembly and outside, the main topic of discussion seemed to centre not so much on the scheme as on the author of it.

Some Congressmen, aggrieved by the stoppage of assignment of lands to the 'Tyagis' of the 1942 agitation, stayed away while a critical debate was going on in the debate. This resulted in the Assembly 'recommending' by a bare majority of 2 votes the suspension of the scheme.

### This Picture & That

AN analysis of two sides of remarks on the scheme shows:

AN M.L.A.: Child labour is here! The caste system is being strengthened. The Tamilians under Aryan domination are doomed....

E. V. RAMASWAMY NAICKER, the 'brain' behind the agitation (This beared bespectacled 80-year-old Dravidian hates everything Sanskrit and Aryan in conception): This scheme will bring in 'Varnashrama Dharma' of the Aryans; we must oppose it, with tar and brush! (Naicker's supporters marched to railway stations with potfuls of tar and erased Hindi names of the stations. There is no rumour whatsoever that tar prices may register a rise in North India!)

MR. RAMAKRISHNAYYA (an M.L.C.): Government is leaving the children to their fate!

MR. V. K. JOHN (Deputy Leader of the Opposition in the State Council: The object of the scheme is good....the method of implementing it is bad....impracticable. Decentralise the administration of education!

An obscure conference of school teachers termed it: 'Rationing of education. This would bring chaos into our educational standards.'

Mr. Kamraj Nadar, the State Congress Chief: "We should not allow dissension in our ranks.... we must co-operate with the Government."

MR. BHAKTAVATSALAM, an ex-Minister and a veteran Congressman: Parents ought not to shirk their duty"....

### Home Is No Desert

CR, known for his commendable patience in the face of wolf-criers, said: "It is wrong to think that a home is a desert or a jungle and that the school is a cultivated area....it is strange that those who show so much 'sympathy' to the cause of education are themselves preventing and threatening children from going to schools."

The muddy politics became muddier still when the Assembly recommended the staying of the scheme, while earlier the Council nodded its approval of it.

Rajaji realises that for any major social reform, it is better to adopt a steam-roller tactics than to allow unreasoning to hold its sway and he is apparently keeping in mind the fate of the Hindu Code Bill.

### Austrian Treaty

THE Russian Note to Austria has brought that country into the limelight again. For the Reds, talk of an Austrian peace treaty becomes welcome diversion when German unification talks take too serious a turn....

The Allied Occupation Council of Britain, France, Soviet Union and the United States established four zones in Austria shortly after the fall of Berlin during the Second World War.

Attempts by the Western nations to negotiate an Austrian treaty have been met with delaying tactics by the Soviet Union. Austria is a member of the European Payments Union, and in June, 1951, joined the Geneva Tariff and Trade Act with the West European nations. Although not a member of the United Nations, Austria is a member of all specialised agencies of the U.N.

The country has no armed forces of its own at present. The proposed treaty to re-establish Austrian independence was made in 1949 and provides for an Austrian Army of 50,000. Since then the question has been cropping up without any change.

*OUR DELHI LETTER*

From Our Correspondent

# Revolt Of Sheikh Abdullah

## APPEASEMENT POLICY BRINGS NEW TROUBLES

## Via Media For Solving Problem Of The Delhis

***IT is not Parliament but Kashmir, which dominated the week in New Delhi. Sheikh Abdullah has raised his standard of revolt against the very man, who has raised him to the pinnacle. For his sake, the Prime Minister of India has risked his reputation. Indian blood has flown like water and crores of tax-payer's money have been spent to win and retain for Sheikh Abdullah the Prime Ministership of Kashmir.***

This is what he said during the week:-

"By resorting to force Pakistan had denied the people of the state an opportunity to think calmly and decide their future consequent upon the partition of India in 1947. At that critical moment we appealed to India for help, which she could not give unless the state had acceded to her. The accession that took place at that time was forced by circumstances created by Pakistan's attack on the state. Legally the accession was complete but it could be considered final only when ratified by the free will of the people of the state. It was not the Hindu or the Sikh population of the state but the Mussalmans who formed the majority."

### Rewrites History

IT will be apparent that Sheikh Abdulla has been trying to write a convenient history of those fateful days, which shook Kashmir. Sheikh Abdullah, who speaks in first person plural today, was lodged in a jail, when the accession took place. Secondly, by the terms of British announcement of 1946, it was the rulers and not their subjects, who had to decide the issue of accession. Sheikh Abdullah's "We" had no place in it nor did "we" appeal to India. It is a purely hypothetical case, but suppose the ruler of Kashmir was one Mir Jaffar, instead of Maharaja Hari Singh, ninty per cent chances were that he would have acceeded to Pakistan. Firstly, there would not have been any Kashmir National Conference and no Sheikh Abdullah. For there was hardly any agitation for a share in the Government in the Muslim-ruled states in India by the Mussalmans of India. In fact, the Muslim States Peoples' Conference was opposed to any such reforms. But supposing there was such a body, it would either have supported accession to Pakistan or like Abdul Ghaffar Khan, Sheikh Saheb would have been enjoying the hospitality of the Pakistan Government in jail.

It was because of a Hindu ruler that there was Muslim agitation in Alwar and later on in Kashmir even in pre-independence period. It was because he was a Hindu that Maharaja Hari Singh preferred to accede to India rather than to Pakistan. It was again, because he was a Hindu that Sheikh Abdullah took the earliest opportunity to abolish dynastic rule in Kashmir. A Mir Jaffar would still have been the Rajpramukh of Kashmir. This is not Communalism. These are cast iron facts. They needed a recitation because Sheikh Abdullah has come in his own and has become a cent per cent Mussalman.

### Denying Facts

THEN again, the accession of Kashmir to India was accepted by the late King George VI through his Governor-General, Lord Louis Mountbatten. According to British terms, this accession was unconditional, unequivocal and final.

**It was the noble Prime Minister of India, who, in his generosity of heart imposed a stipulation that the accession would be subject to ratification by the people of Kashmir. This generosity is now taken advantage of by Pakistan and Sheikh Abdullah.**

**In saying that Kashmir acceded to India under duress is to deny the facts of history and play Pakistan's game.**

The issue arises, who sold the pass. The major responsibility for the Abdullah debacle should rest with the late Mr. Gopalswamy Ayyangar. The Prime Minister was in America when the Constituent Assembly enacted the provisions relating to Kashmir. It may be added that Sheikh Abdullah was a member of the Constituent Assembly. In his presence, Mr. Gopalswamy anticipated certain course of events. Sheikh Saheb did not challenge him. Last year, Sheikh Abdullah had the rehearsal of his anti-Indian crusade. Mr. Gopalswamy had been the Dewan of Kashmir and new Sheikh Abdullah. He was Prime Minister Nehru's principal adviser on Kashmir Affairs. He is supposed to have written very strongly worded letters to Sheikh Abdullah. In the end there was the Delhi Agreement. It sold India to Sheikh Abdullah.

It may be added that Sheikh Abdullah has been creating insurmountable difficulties for the Indian Mussalmans. Pakistan created a gulf of suspicion against them. They were emerging out of it with difficulty. The Sheikh is creating new problems for them.

In the larger context, India has to face a critical situation today because of the appeasement of Sheikh Abdullah, History has conclusively proved the utter futility of appeasement. This should be evident from two other instances.

**The Government of India conceded the demand for the Andhra State after one person had fasted himself to death. There was a three-week fast by Dr. Katial in Delhi, because the Government had refused to renew his contract. There is another fast in progress over the transfer of Bellary District to Mysore.**

**The Prime Minister rightly told Parliament during the week that any Government would become impossible, if it were dictated by fasts.**

### Delhi Trouble

THEN there is the issue of Part C States. In the ultimate analysis, it was an act of appeasement of certain Congressmen. In Delhi alone, it has created almost insoluable problems. Within one year of the working of the Ministry, a demand has been raised for its abolition. One Congress faction, while not objecting to the continuation of Ministry, has been boosting up its claim for a Corporation. Much was made of democratic principle in support of the Ministerial form of Government. The issue is whether the man in the street has benefitted by its introduction. The Ministers are overworked and have to be assisted by an army of underlings. There is one Chief Commissioner, two Ministers and two Deputy Ministers with full-fledged Secretariat.

**The Inchcape Committee, which reported in 1920 asserted that for the size of Delhi State there was no room for a Chief Commissioner and a Deputy Commissioner.**

Democracy is very desirable but there is a human element called the tax-payer, who has to slave so that the emblems of democracy may shine in their glory.

In this context, is there any need for both Legislative Assembly and the Municipal Corporation? In the first place, New Delhi shall be kept out of the Corporation if and when one is created. This is the declared Government's policy. Secondly, the Corporation can function successfully, if only the contiguous areas were included in it. It means that the deficit areas of Civil Lines, Western Extension etc, will be grouped together with Old Delhi. It may mean higher taxation for Old Delhi. It may also mean less money for development for Old Delhi. People who are enamoured of high-sounding designations, however, are not worried about finances.

### Via Media

ONE via media suggested is to combine the functions of the Municipal Corporation with the Legislative Assembly. On the model of Constituent Assembly, the Delhi State Legislative Assembly, under the scheme will function as the law-making body as well as the Municipal Corporation. It is already elected on the basis of adult franchise. It includes the representatives of every municipal body. Unlike other Legislatures, its members mostly live in Delhi and, therefore, its more frequent meetings will not entail travelling bills In any case travelling allowance is inadmissible for the members of Municipal Corporations. The Municipal Corporation generally works through Committees and the members of the Legislative Assembly can parcel themselves into various committees for old Delhi, New Delhi, Civil Lines and so forth. Unlike the present divisions into various Municipal Committee, the Legislative Assembly will be a unifying force, which should achieve the largest measure of co-ordination. The plan will afford greater opportunities to the members of the Legislature to come into close contact with their constituencies. Lastly it will be the most economical plan.

There is only one snag. It will ruin the dreams of some persons.

**Mr. A. M. Abraham, formerly of the 'Bombay Chronicle' and now a cartoonist of "Shankar's Weekly," left for England for a year's stay where he will be working with Fred Joss, cartoonist of the "Star", London.**

### The Difference

*The difference between the foreign travel allowance for those who travel for pleasure and those who go on business is reasonable, but it invites the occasional wisecrack. Said Mr. C. Orr-Ewing, M.P.: "Formerly a man travelled with his secretary and said she was his wife. Now he travels with his wife and says she is his secretary."*

—G. P. in *Answers.*

## Can Hypnotism Conquer Time?

**ONE of the most astonishing yet little-known powers of hypnotism is that of sending a person back, mentally, into his own past.**

After he has been hypnotized, it is carefully and gradually suggested to him that he is, say, only 10 years old, or 5. He then seems to have only the memories and abilities he would have had at that age. It is as if his life since then had been sheared away. For example, if told to draw a picture of a man, he wil draw it as he would have drawn it at 10 or 5—in the latter case a crude stick-figure.

But has the hypnotized person really recovered his childhood self from the depths of his mind, or is he only pretending to have done so? This is the question that Robert M. True of the University of Vermont College of Medicine asked himself—and he proceeded to find a clever way of answering it.

He first asked a group of unhypnotized persons if they could remember the day of the week on which their last birthday and Christmas—and similar memorable events—had occurred. Almost none could. He then hypnotized them and then asked them to name the day of the week of their tenth, seventh, and fourth birthdays and Christmases. Out of the group of 40 men and 10 women, 82 per cent gave accurate answers.

Looks as if hypnotism can not only take a person back through time, but transport him to an exact day in the past.

**As Political Circles View It**

## *Churchill's Illness Draws Curtain Over Tory Party Split*

*THE Churchill mystery deepened recently. Looking very fit and well the Prime Minister returned to Chequers, the Government country house.*

*This rapid recovery, remarkable in a man of 78, has revived the speculation that his month's rest was largely a diplomatic illness designed to cover a split in the Tory Party over his "Big Four Meeting" speech of May 11, writes the Lobby Correspodent of Reynold's News.*

One widely held view is that Sir Winston had a "blackout" or slight stroke following a particularly bitter Cabinet meeting which refused to endorse his "Let's Talk With the Russians" line.

This is consistent with the fact that the Premier's health had been causing concern for some time and he had been carrying the additional burden of the Foreign Office during Mr. Eden's absence, despite medical advice that he should have more rest.

### Opportune

If he did in fact have a blackout it could not have come at a more opportune moment for the Government.

It was noticeable in the Commons that the Churchill speech of May 11 was applauded by the Labour backbenches while the Tories sat silent and glum-faced. Moreover, the speech seriously upset the Foreign Office and the American State Department.

A head-on Anglo-American clash at Bermuda seemed likely as Churchill had told the Cabinet that he had every intention of insisting upon unconditional high-level talks with the Russians and was prepared to "go it alone" if the Americans refused.

Then suddenly Churchill was ordered to rest; the Bermuda talks were postponed. But Churchill does not seem to have rested. His month at Chartwell has been occupied with many luncheon and dinner parties, consultations and work on Cabinet papers.

### Held On

Those who hold the "diplomatic illness" view say that he has held tightly on to the reins of domestic control, while going into temporary retirement to avoid an open split in the Tory Party by allowing the tame Marquis of Salisbury to go to Washington for the meeing of Foreign Ministers.

Reports from Washington reveal that Lord Salisbury took up a position completely opposed to the Churchill line.

The current American edition of Time reveals that of the three Foreign Ministers at Washington "realist Salisbury was the one keen in favour of an early meeting with the Russians. He insisted that any move toward such a meeting be postponed until after the German elections and after the ratification of the European Defence Community."

### Will He Go

The question now arises whether the Bermuda conference, which was only postponed, will still be held and whether Churchill will be there and insist on unconditional talks with the Russians. The right wing of the Tory Party is striving hard to ensure that this does not happen, even if it means getting rid of Churchill.

Mr. Richard Crossman, Labour MP for East Coventry, said at Swindon: "I will let you into a secret about Sir Winston Churchill. There is no doubt he is ill and there is no doubt many Tories are extremely relieved because he is ill.

"This was because of his call for high-level talks to end the cold war."

# SPORTSCRIPT

*By Dribbler*

## What A Soccer Finish

This week-end will bring to an end the Senior Harwood Football League which has been one of the most interesting ones seen at the Cooperage so far. The final outcome will largely depend on the last two matches; more so, the last games between Dynamos and Tatas. If either side wins, then the redoubtable India Culture League will lose the honour of completing a three-years-in-a-row victory.

### Split League

However, there is likely to be a change next year in the running of the Harwood League. This section with 12 teams is likely to be split up into two leagues—a Senior and First division. The idea behind it is naturally to make competition keener and to provide an incentive to more of the teams now taking part in the First Division to improve their outfits. This is, of-course, entirely in the hands of the new committee that will take office in the coming season.

### Ground Condition

The W.I.F.A. would have done well to give the ground a complete rest for about a week due to the atrocious condition it has been made to appear in. The earth or soil is no doubt precious and the greater the care devoted to it, the better it will flourish. Day in and day out, one or two games and practices in the morning dig up the turf to such an extent when it has rained rather heavily that it is now a miniature lake, absolutely slushy and muddy.

### Showers

The muddy condition also reflects on the players and seeing them leave the field in a different colour than when they entered makes for pitiable comment. But the players are full of the joys of the monsoon and look forward to a cool and refreshing shower-bath in the Club House when the game is over. However, a visit to the shower room makes a very unpleasant site. Twenty-two players under 6 showers at the same time and no privacy! There is a move to improve the situation for many years and something has been done last year, but there is plenty of room for improvement. Perhaps, a new club house?

### South Standers

Bouquets must be bestowed on the east stand crowd who despite the unusually heavy rains turned up day after day to see an hour or twos football. Will there ever be a day when some protection will be thrown over these men, even though they may be paying just two or four annas as entrance?

"Where there is a will, there is a way", so goes a very common *proverb, but will the WIFA see this in its true light?*

## Athletic Honour

Lavy Pinto of Bombay and Sohan Singh of Punjab, both Indians, are the first of this country ever to have their names entered in the official rankings of the Association of Track and Field Statisticians.

Lavy stands 36th in the 100 metres and 45th in the two hundred. Sohan Singh is 48th in the eight hundred. This is bound to give others an impetus to improve our position in the ladder of rankings. Congratulations to Lavy and Sohan!

India's prestige in the athletic field was not at all a comfort for those at home or for the Athletes themselves. Hockey was the only crowning glory. With an idea to centralize the control on sports, some improvement may be affected, but our athletes must be provided with equipment and tracks in order to show their skill. Training them is all right, but how about putting things to practice?

## Suspended Players

"Bengal", as I stated last week in this page, "is the hotbed of Soccer in India today", was indeed putting things quite mildly, because the All-India Football Association has received a stinker from the International Football Federation asking them to refer to rules 18, 29, 30 and 31 of the IFF rules. To be told by the international body to read the rule book is rather a jolt that our Bengal Football big-wigs and also our A-I.F.F. office bearers never bargained for.

However, it may be that those interested in this affair did not possess a rule book; but that should be no excuse as it is a mere schoolboys reason. The Pakistan players are now in a soup, but I doubt very much whether the I.F.A. and the A-I.F.F. is not in the frying-pan. The Pakistan and Indian Associations being affiliated to the I.F.F. are bound to honour the rules. Thus the disciplinary action of the Pak organisation is binding on the Indian counterpart.

The A-I.F.F. Committee meets in Calcutta at the end of this month and I am pretty sure that there is going to be some fireworks—not that Diwali is very close. The high hat may topple and the magic wand may lose its mystic powers all for the good of sport in India.

## Tenacity And Patience

Dogged tenacity, courage and patience have earned their rich reward in the case of Miss Irene Samuel, Bombay's sparkling girl of table tennis, who after 2 years has succeeded in winning her first open singles title on Wednesday evening when she beat Miss Ruby Satarawalla in the women's singles final of the St. Xavier's Open T.T. Tournament.

Ever ready for practice, Irene has been at the game seriously trying to improve by playing against seasoned men-players. She is sure to rise higher if she can maintain a steady hand. She is a forceful hitter, but I do feel that her eyes trouble her quite a bit, causing her to lose the long drawn out rallies.

**PANSY THOMAS ----- the mighty midget, around whom much heart burning is caused.**

## Surprises Day By Day

The surprises in the selection of the All-India Women's hockey team to tour England in October are many, but the highlight is the keeping down of Pansy Thomas, India's stalwart in defence, as a reserve. It is an undisputed fact that Pansy against any side, however, tough, is quite at home and unbeatable.

Then comes Doreen Stevens, Bengal's right winger, who alone troubled the most formidable defenders in the Nationals. But, I suppose both have been dropped to reserve berths because of other reasons. Who knows?

The selection of a captain has not been finalised, but Zarina Madraswalla has been named and many other seniors have to be displeased.

There is a tendency to smoothen out a possible debacle, by compromising with the angered parties. This is not going to help sport in any way. It is vain to say that this is a quasi-cultural tour, because the reputation of the country in hockey is to be kept flying high and not our social aspect.

**Qualifying Division**

# AL NASIR WINS WITH CLEAR LEAD IN BOMBAY STATE TOURNEY

**AL NASIR the film actor trying to forge ahead in Bombay Chess has achieved a phenomenal victory in the Qualifying Division. His hard training of the last two years stood the actual test of gruelling tournament chess when he won the first place with 7½ points out of a possible 9 in the final league.**

He took his only defeat at the hands of Surendra Bhatt who had made a promising start but floundered in the tail-end rounds.

NASIR conceded a draw (his only drawn game) to young Pheroze Kanga. The result of this game did not affect his first place and hence the draw without a fight. All the games Nasir won show his powerful attacking play. This forceful chess caught Pestonjee off balance when the two met in their crucial encounter. They had so far scored equal points. It had been a curious occurence of chance when the players with equal points met in the coming rounds. This was like the Swiss system though the draw was already made.

The round by round play in the final league which was very exciting, I propose to discuss next week.

A brief game from the New York 1952 tourney.

### *Muzto Gambit*

WHITE:— Dr. Sturm
BLACK:— C. Harding

1. P-K4, P-K4; 2. P-KB4, PxP; 3. Kt-KB3, P-KKt4; 4. B-B4, P-Kt5; 5. Castles, PxKt; *6. QxP, Q-B3; 7. P-K5, QxP; 8. P-Q3, B-R3; 9. Kt-B3, P-B3, 10. BxP! QxB; 11. Q-R5, Q-Q5; 12. K-R1, P-Q4; 13. QxP*, K-Q1; 14. QR-K1, B-Q2; 15. BxP, PxB; 16. KtxP, Kt-B3; 17. R-K8, BxR; 18. Q-B7 mate.

### *Queens Gambit Declined*

WHITE:—F. Dus-Chotimirsky
BLACK:—A. Kotov.

1. P-Q4, Kt-KB3; 2. Kt-KB3, P-Q-4; 3. P-B4, P-K3, 4. Kt-B3, QKt-Q2; 5. B-Kt5, B-K2; 6. P-K3, Castles 7. R-B1 (*1), P-B3; 8. QR3, P-QR3 (*2); 9. PxP, BPxP; 10. B-Q3, P-Kt4; 11. Castles, B-Kt2; 12 P-QR4, P-Kt5; 13. Kt-Kt1, R-K1 (*3); 14. Kt (Kt)-Q2, Q-R4 (*4); 15. Kt-Kt3 (*5), QxP; 16. R-B7, QR-Kt1! 17. Kt-K5 (*6), Kt-B1; 18 BxKt (*7), BxB; 19. Q-R5, Kt-Kt3 (*8); 20. Kt-Q7, QxKt (Kt6) (*9; 21. KtxB ch, PxKt; 22. RxP, R-K2; 23. QxP mate.

## *Chess*

NOTES

(*1) The Rook move discourages Black from freeing his game by 7...., P-B4 as then White gets the best of it by 8. QPxP, KtxP, 9. PxP, PxP; due to Black's isolated Queen awn.

(*2) Black misses the chance to free his game by 8...., Kt-K5; 9, BxB, QxB; 10. Q-B2, KtxKt; 11. Queen Pawn.

(*3) He should instead of the text move dispute control of the Bishop file by R-B1.

(*4) Again 14...., R-B1 was stronger. The Queen move is meant to prevent 15. Kt-Kt3, as then the Rook Pawn is unprotected.

### *Forcing Capture*

(*5) Practically forcing Black to take the Pawn, for, after 15...., Q-Q1; 16. P-R5 gives White a tremendous positional advantage.

(*6) The winning move! If 17...., B-Q3; 18. RxKt, KtxR; 19. BxP ch, KxB; 20. Q-R5 ch, K-Kt1; 21. QxP ch, K-R1; 22. KtxKt, QxKt (Kt6); 23. Kt-B6 forces mate.

**(*7) White switches to a sharp Kingside attack, hardly to be foreseen from his early Queenside manoeuvres.**

(*8) If 19...., P-Kt3; 20. Q-B3 wins. Or if 19...., KR-B1; 20. BxPch, KtxB; 21. QxPch, K-R1; 22. Kt-Kt 6 mate.

*(*9) If the Bishop moves instead, to K2 or Q1 then 21 Kt-B5 wins.* White concludes with a pretty Rook sacrifice.

### *Catalan Opening*

WHITE:—V. Panov.
BLACK:—V. Makogonov.

1. P-Q4, Kt-KB3; 2. P-QB4, P-K3; 3. P-Kt3, P-Q4; 4. Kt-KB3, QKt-Q2; 5. B-Kt2, P-B3; 6. Q-B2, B-Q3; 7. QKt-Q2, Castles; 8. Castles, P-K4 (*1), 9. BPxP, KtxP (*2); 10. Kt-B4 (*3), Q-K2; 11. P-K4, KKt-Kt3; 12. KtxB, QxKt; 13. R-Q1, PxP; 14. B-B4, Q-K2; 15. RxP (*4), R-K1; 16. B-Q6, Q-K3; 17. P-QR4, Kt-B1; 18. P-R5, Kt (Kt3)-Q2; 19. QR-Q1 (*5), P-B3(*6); 20. B-B1 (*7), Q-B2; 21. B-QB4, Kt-K3; 22. P-K5 (*8), K-R1; 23. R-Kt4, Kt-(Q2)B1; 24. PxP, QxP; 25. Kt-K5(*9), P-QKt4; 26. B-R2, P-B4; 27. B-Q5 (*10), B-R3; 28. R-KR4, P-Kt4; 29. R-R6, Q-Kt2; 30. QBxKt, KtxB; 31. Kt-B7Ch and Black resigned (*11).

**Torston Hulqvist of Sweden ponders over the position in his spare time, playing in the International Correspondence Chess Federations Major Division. The I.C.C.F. headquarters are at Amsterdam and T. D. Hter Braak the Secretary manages the colossal task of conducting the tourney. Hulqvist plays M. W. Nelson of Bombay in one of his games.**

(*1) Black is attempting to free his cramped game, but his last move should have been prefaced by...., R-K1.

(*2) 9...., BPxP was much better. After the move actually made, White gets a grip on the position and tightens it every move.

(*3) Not only is Black's Bishop threatened, but his King Pawn is also attacked three times.

(*4) The threat to win the exchange by 16. B-Q6.

(*5) White is in complete command of the centre. Strategically he has a won game.

(*6) Black fears the possibility of Kt-Kt5 coming in at some time.

(*7) The Bishop is to be given a more active role. Black's Queenside pieces are still asleep. Tactically the threat is 21. B-QB4 winning the Queen. Strategically the threat is not to win material, but to control an important diagonal which has been weakened by Black's last move.

(*8) The tactical threats commence, but only now when White's strategical aims have been carried out—everyone of his pieces effectively posted.

(*9) On 24...., PxP; 25. Kt-K5, PxKt; 26. BxPCh wins at once. Now the Knight controls Kt6, an important preparatory step for the attack R-R4.

(*10) Not n order to win the exchange but to keep the Bishop from being shut out by 27. ...., P-B5.

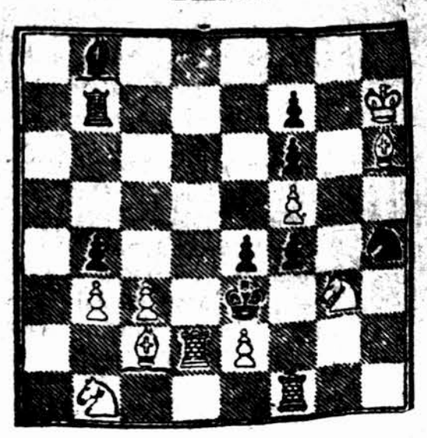
(*11) On 31...., K-Kt1, white wins as he pleases, the simplest being 32. RxB with additional material gain to follow.

*—Bhalchandra V. Khare*

### BHALJI'S CHESS CORNER

**PROBLEM NO. 47**

BLACK



WHITE

White two move and mate in three moves. Solution next week.

**Problem No. 46 Keymove P-K4.**

# AIR AND ATOM USHER IN THE REVOLUTION

## Technological developments have, in the past, made it necessary for men to change their units of government to survive; a noted historian thinks mankind is facing that choice again.

**By Arnold J. Toynbee**

**IN our day we are living through a change in the scale of human affairs which is moving almost too fast for us to keep track of it.**

Within the year a jet plane has flown from India to Great Britain in 24 hours; it is difficult now to recall our thrill when the first plane made the same journey in seven days. The writer of this article, who is 63 years old, used as a child, to listen to a great-uncle who served on a sailing ship, describing a voyage in which it had taken him not hours or days, but months, to make the journey from the Thames River to the Hoogly Channel under sail round the cape of Good Hope.

The Constitution of the United States allowed four months for a newly elected President to put in order his affairs in his home in Georgia or New Hampshire and then make the long ride to Washington. At the date when the U.S. Constitution was drafted, land communications were still much what they had been in the sixth century B.C. when Darius organized the Persian Empire.

At both dates, riding on horseback was the fastest means available for covering the ground. In Darius's Persian Empire, as in George Washington's United States, it was a three months' journey from the border—say from Ephesus, on the shore of the Aegean Sea—to the capital at Susa near the head of the Persian Gulf.

## DEMOCRACY

WELL, what is the size, today, of a United States which has expanded physically in the meantime from the Atlantic Coast to the Pacific Coast? In the human terms in which we measure distance by our ability to "annihilate" it, a United States extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific is no larger today than the Persian Empire's pygmy contemporary Attica. In Darius's day the Athenians gave themselves a democratic government in which every citizen participated, not through an elected representative, but in his own person. This direct form of democracy was feasible in the Attica of 508 B.C. because the country was small enough for every citizen, even if his home lay on the most remote of the border districts, to reach the capital and cast his vote within the day.

In 1953 the United States is just about that Attic size; for in 1953 any American citizen can reach Washington within the day from any section, while conversely a President domiciled in the White House, or a presidential candidate encamped at Springfield, Illinois, or at Denver, Colorado, can travel within the day to any spot in the United States where he may choose to make a speech.

Of course, today all this travelling is done by air, whereas your Athenian in the sixth century B.C. had to do his travelling on foot, but this technological difference in the means of locomotion is immaterial from the human point of view. In terms of human geography the United States A.D. 1953 is a country of the same scale as Attica in 508 B.C. in the pertinent sense of being a country in which no section is more than a day's journey from the capital.

## WORLD THROUGH KNOBS

INDEED, there is a sense in which the United States today is humanly far smaller than Cleisthenes' Attica was—is no larger, in fact, than the room in which the notes for this paper were being written at Princeton, New Jersey. Without stirring from that room, the writer could listen to and look at Chicago while world history, as well as American history, was being made at the Republican and Democratic National Conventions there. Instead of having to attend the conventions in the flesh, he could make the conventions attend on him over the radio just by turning a knob. People all over the world on those same days were bringing these American conventions into their rooms over the radio, because by this time the world had become so small that American politics had come to be a matter of life and death for the whole of mankind.

This latest change in the scale of human affairs has shrunk—and, in shrinking, has simplified—the human geography of the globe. Every land and sea has suffered a sensational reduction in scale. The former English Channel, which was still an effective strategic obstacle as recently as 1940, now has become almost invisible as the jet plane streaks across it.

The British Isles have been reduced to the dimensions, and been parked in the location, of what used to be called the Channel Islands. North America has succeeded to Britain's former role of being an island moored close off the western shore of a continent from which "the Channel"—as we must now learn to call the Atlantic Ocean—no longer insulates either the estuary of the St. Lawrence or the Bulge of Brazil.

**But "a" continent is now a solecism; for today there is only one continent—the one which stretches from the west shore of the Bering Straits to the east shore of the Straits of Dakar—and there also is only one ocean, the Pacific. Even the Pacific, when one thinks of it, is no longer the ocean that it once was.**

## TRANSPORT

THUS the mechanical means of transport which we have been inventing during these last 150 years have changed the world's human geography almost out of recognition. What are the human consequences of this technologically engineered human revolution likely to be? We may gain some inkling of them by looking at the sequels to previous revolutions of the kind; for this is not the first time that a revolutionary change of scale has suddenly overtaken human affairs.

There was a comparable change about four centuries before our day, as a result of the fifteenth-century Portuguese invention of an ocean-going sailing ship. Before that, there was a change of the same kind in the seventeenth century B.C., as a result of the Central Asian invention of domesticating the horse and harnessing him to a wheeled vehicle. What were the human consequences of a technological revolution in these two cases, in which history already knows the end as well as the beginning of the story?

Any revolution in the means of communication is apt to become the cause, if it is not the effect, of a general revolution in technology, and a general revolution in technology is bound to bring with it a change in the scale of economic, and therefore of military and political, operations.

On the political plane, one regular effect of technological revolutions in the past has been to dwarf the states of the previous standard calibre by overshadowing them with new giant communities geared to the new scale of human operations. On the eve of the fifteenth-century invention of the ocean-faring sailing ship, the standard states of Europe were city-states such as Venice, Genoa, Florence, Milan, Nuremberg and Ghent. As a result of a Portuguese technological achievement, the standard scale of state suddenly jumped from the city-state class to the nation-state class.

**Portugal, Spain, France, Britain, the Netherlands—from the sixteenth century till within our own lifeti: nation-states along the Atlantic seaboard of the Old World dominated the globe with their shipping, their commerce, their manufactures, their emigrants and their empires.**

Now, within our lifetime, we have seen these nation-states go the way of Venice and Florence. The invention of the aeroplane has put down European nation-states from their seat and has exalted the United States and the USSR. In an air age the standard state must be one of a supranational caliber, and in our mid-twentieth-century world there are only two such states.

## ATOMIC AGE

BUT, at the pace at which an ever more rapidly advancing technology is now "annihilating distance", will even the Soviet Union and the United States be massive enough to stay the course? Our age is not merely an air age; it is also an atomic energy age. In a world in which human hands wield this weapon, is there a future for any state short of a world-state?

**For only a world-state can put the atom bomb out of action by monopolizing the possession of it, and only a political dispensation which is capable of putting the atom bomb out of action can give mankind the means of saving itself from "genosuicide."**

History is now moving at a rapidly accelerating speed. What is the moral?

One moral is that, in such times above all, the penalty for looking back and lingering is the fate that overtook Lot's wife. At the turn of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries the Italian city-states were collectively preponderant over all the neighbouring areas in population, technical ability and wealth.

Individually, though, a Venice or a Milan was a dwarf compared with the gigantic new nation-states—France, Spain and the rest—which were suddenly arising all around; after the danger threatening Italy from the new "barbarians" had been advertised by the Italian states' impotence to cope with the French invasion of Italy in 1494, Machiavelli, in the last chapter of "The Prince", put it to the Italians that they were now confronted with a choice between uniting and going under.

In the end, the Italians did take the great Florentine statesman's advice, but not till they had waited for four centuries. Machiavelli died in 1527; Florence joined Piedmont and Milan in constituting a new national Kingdom of Italy in 1861.

## CASE OF ITALY

IN the meantime, a still disunited Italy had paid for her dilatoriness by becoming the battlefield of Europe instead of continuing to be Europe's counting-house and workshop; even when she did at last unite, she did this too late to save her situation. If Italy had brought herself to unite in 1493, she would have been the dominant national state in the Western world throughout the modern age. As it was, she achieved, through her tardy union, nothing but an admission to the lowest place on the list of powers of the nation-state caliber at a stage when the days of such mere nation-states already were numbered.

We can read the same story in the history of the city-states of Ancient Greece; for the warning which the medieval Italian city-states received from Machiavelli was given to the Greek city-states by statesmen whose insight was as clear as his.

A fourth-century Athenian Isocrates urged union upon Greek city-states that were being overshadowed by a rising Kingdom of Macedon; a third-century Aetolian Agelaus urged it upon them again when they were being overshadowed by a rising Roman Empire. Each time, the Greeks hesitated and delayed, and the penalty which overtook them was their unification—by conquest instead of by mutual agreement—in a Roman world-state to which, at this stage, the Greeks found themselves compelled to submit as the only alternative to annihilation.

## WARNINGS

These historical precedents are prophetic warnings to us in our day. They will be Jeremiads for us if we ignore them; but they can equally well be good tidings of salvation for us if we take them to heart and act upon them in time, without lingering and looking backward towards a past which—however homesick for it we may be—has been relegated to ancient history by a revolutionary change of scale which has been the consequence of a contemporary revolution in technology.

What must we do to be saved? The heart of our difficulty is the difference in peace between the hare-swift movement of the scientific intellect, which can revolutionize our technology within the span of a single lifetime, and the tortoise-slow movement of the subconscious underbelly of the human psyche, which knows no change or shadow of turning and is the same yesterday, today and forever. In truth, of course, the subconscious psyche does move, but at a rate which is infinitesimally slow by comparison with the scientific intellect's, and the difference between these two rates of spiritual movement is the crux of the statesman's problem.

The inability of the subconscious to fly at the intellect's pace is apt to drive the subconscious, in blind panic, into an irrational, obstinate, anachronistic conservatism which may land us in disaster unless we can contrive to buy from Fate the time that the subconscious psyche requires for accomplishing the slow and painful task of adapting itself to the inevitable human consequences of a revolutionary change of technological circumstances.

Our racing technology has now suddenly brought within point-blank range of one another a number of human societies which are still psychologically poles apart because, in the sailing-ship age, horse-cart age and wheelbarrow age in which we have been living right into our own lifetime, these societies have been insulated from one another. We need time to give them their chance of growing as close in spirit as they now are in body, and this need for time spells a need for patience and for mutual forbearance

## COMMON WAY OF LIFE

WE cannot yet foresee the day when the free world and the U.S.S.R. will be able to live together as one flock with one shepherd because — as every citizen of any federal polity knows —it is impracticable for people to co-operate politically unless they already share a common way of life. Until they have grown together to that degree, the best political relation they can hope to achieve is one of live and let live. It is of vital importance for all of us that, in the dangerous age in which we are still strangers to one another, the free world and the U.S.S.R. should maintain a modus vivendi which will save them from drifting into war. The United Nations is the forum in which the Elephant and the Whale can continue to do business until

(Continued on Page 20 Col. 4)

## *Man Must Choose Between*

# WORLD UNITY AND UTTER DESTRUCTION

# Drunken Drivers Bagged Unfailingly

## ALCOMETER TELLS EVEN FROM BREATH!

**JOHN FOLEY (not his real name) was drunk when his coupe sideswiped two parked cars, climbed the kerb and smashed against a pole. By chance he missed killing a man on the pavement. He also missed being convicted of drunken driving, writes Marian Mowatt in 'U.S.A.'**

Foley's attorney did not have to prove his client sober; he merely had to instil reasonable doubt in the minds of the jury. Shock might have caused Foley to talk unintelligibly; injury might have caused his unsteady gait. So he was free to drink and drive again — and possibly to kill.

Had Foley lived in any of the many communities where chemical tests for intoxication are used, the amount of alcohol in his system would have been evidence enough to convict him. Where such tests are used, convictions for drunken driving have soared.

Until recently tests to show whether a driver was intoxicated have been too complicated and expensive for the average small police department to use. For a blood test, for instance, a physician must insert a needle into a vein and extract a blood sample with a sterile syringe — a bit of surgery that would be dangerous, if not illegal, for an untrained person to attempt. Large cities have police surgeons and laboratories, but the small town may have to rout a physician out of bed to take the sample. Then the blood may have to be sent 100 miles to the nearest laboratory.

### *NEW DEVICE*

This obstacle has now been overcome by the development of a scientific device called the Alcometer. Conceived by Dr. Leon Greenberg of the Centre of Alcohol Studies at the Yale University Laboratory of Applied Physiology, this apparatus can be carried round like a suitcase and operated by any police officer.

Blow into the Alcometer and some of your breath is trapped in a valve. A whistle in the air tube keeps shrewd suspects from merely pretending to blow in; it has to whistle before it works. The breath sample is pumped into a chamber containing iodine pentoxide, which reacts with alcohol, freeing iodine. The iodine enters a tube containing starch solution and turns the starch blue. The more alcohol in the breath the bluer the starch. A photoelectric cell, reacting to the change in colour, moves the needle on the dial to show the concentration of alcohol in your blood.

Drugs, peppermint drops and other attempts to "cover up" do not fool the Alcometer. The breath, coming from deep in the lungs, picks up the alcohol circulating in the blood vessels there.

### *NO APPEAL*

The Alcometre is now used by about 20 American cities, and many more have ordered the device. What it can accomplish is illustrated by Manchester, New Hampshire.

**This city of 83,000, where 50 private drinking clubs had made drunken driving a menace, brought an Alcometer for its police department in 1950. Until then, only about half the people arrested for drunken driving were convicted. In 1951 arrests totalled 138 and all 138 were convicted! Very few appealed.**

The Alcometer can also protect the innocent and save lives. Diabetic shock, barbiturate poisoning, skull fracture and epilepsy are among scores of conditions whose symptoms suggest intoxication. For all of these, low readings on the Alcometer quickly show that medical attention is imperative.

The Alcometer helps to spot those difficult-to-apprehend offenders, the heavy drinkers who "carry their liquor well." They do not stagger or slur their speech, but these overconfident drinkers are more dangerous than the thoroughly inebriated who are too far gone to drive at all.

**When the driver who has had too much to drink knows that nothing can save him from immediate proof of guilt and swift punishment, he may very well decide to go harmlessly home in a taxi.**

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In Pittsburg, a woman pulled alongside a parked taxi and motioned the driver to follow her. He trailed her until she turned into a driveway and drove into a garage. Then she came out and got into the cab. "Now, take me to Horne's Department Store," she said. "I've wasted an hour looking for a place to park!"

'OPENING FOR WESTERN DIPLOMACY'

*Little in 'The Nashville Tennassian'.*

### That's The Speed In Piccadilly

*IN 1905 a pony and trap, clip-clopping through Piccadilly between Hyde Park Corner and St. James's Street, bore its passengers along not only elegantly, but at 13.08 m.p.h. Nearly fifty years later, a 120 m.p.h. motor-car (or an Austin Seven) faced with the same task could manage only 11.2 m.p.h.*

*In 1830, the "Shrewsbury Wonder" stagecoach was scheduled to complete its run of 158 miles at 17 m.p.h., and even the London-Brighton services of the time, on a very crowded road, achieved 13.5 m.p.h. Today London buses throughout the entire Metropolitan area run at 11.25 m.p.h.*

# INTERNATIONAL PEACE ARCH

## Only Thing Of Its Kind On Canada-U.S. Border

**By ELLA E. CLARK**

VANCOUVER, B. C.

**THE INTERNATIONAL Peace Arch on the boundary between Canada and Washington is the only thing of its kind in the world. Located at the beginning of U.S. Highway 99, about halfway between Vancouver, B. C., and Blaine, Wash., it stands with one base in each country.**

It is a gleaming white reminder of more than a century of uninterrupted peace and friendship between two neighbouring countries. "Children of a Common Mother" is inscribed at the top of the Peace Arch on the United States side; "Brethren Dwelling together in Unity", on the Canadian side. In the interior of the arch two gates are opened and turned back against the walls. Over one, these words are carved "Open 100 Years, 1814-1914." Over the other gate is: "May These Gates Never Be Closed."

Around the Peace Arch, a park, maintained jointly by the State of Washington and the Forest Service of British Columbia, is gay with flowers and well supplied with conveniences for picnics. Many of the picnics are international. Family groups and friends, the Sons of Norway, the Sons of Scotland, the Swedish-Vasa Lodge, the Sons of Iceland have annual gatherings there.

A monument in the park commemorates the centennial of the signing of the Oregon Boundary Treaty of 1846 and calls the traveler's attention to a fact that so many just take for granted: That for 3,000 miles this boundary line "has always remained unfortified and undefended, the symbol of peace and amity between two great peoples."

An International Peace Arch celebration is held annually, sponsored by civic groups and individuals from both sides of the border. In 1952, it was held the last Sunday in June, to mark Canada's Dominion Day, which is July 1, and the Independence Day of the United States.

# SPEED THE FISH!

THAT speed is still a major factor in domestic air transport, both for personal travel and commercial delivery, is illustrated by Trans-Australia Airlines' extension of the pressurised Convair-Liner service from Brisbane to Townsville.

Winter tourists' demands have prompted this fast service —named the North Queensland Rocket Service—which now covers the distance from Melbourne to Townsville in 6 hrs. 50 mins. flying time (7½ hours from first take-off to final landing). Thus it is now possible for a passenger to leave Hobart at 11 a.m. and arrive at Cairns, 2,136 miles away, 11 hours later, with stops only a Melbourne, Brisbane and Townsville.

The enthusiastic big-game fisherman living in the south may now, if he wishes, spend the week-end on the Barrier Reef.

A logical commercial development of this is that if a fisherman from Tasmania or Victoria can be reeling in a big fish in the sunny tropical waters of North Queensland within 24 hours of leaving home, then by the same rule, fish caught in those waters can be eaten in Australia's "Deep South" within the same period.

To prove this a consignment of fresh fish left Townsville on the morning of June 2. It was on sale in Melbourne shops that afternoon!

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### Talking Time

Teacher: If one servant takes an hour to sweep a room how much will two servants take?

Child: Four hours.

Teacher: How?

Child: They will spend the time talking.

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'Sorry to hear she broke it off, but it was decent of her to return your ring."

"Um—she needn't have written on the label, 'Glass, with care'."

# WHEN'S A DELUSION NOT A DELUSION?

A PSYCHIATRIST must watch his step when he writes off a patient's wild-sounding notions as delusions, Dr. I. Atkin points out in *'The Lancet'* (London). They may turn out to be literally true.

The British mental specialist mentions a case in which the patient had the seemingly grandoise delusion that he was a king. Investigation showed that he really was one, in Africa.

Another disturbed individual claimed to know many prominent people throughout Europe and to be the master of a dozen languages. The latter assertion at least, though written down in his case history as a delusion, turned out to be wholly truthful.

Sometimes reality has a perplexing way of fitting in with real delusions, again calling for the psychiatrist to be on his toes. It may be quite true, as a paranoid asserts, that his neighbours are spying on him, whispering about him, even threatening him. His odd actions may have led them to do so.

Or take this case: a woman living in poverty has the delusion that she is being courted by many men. Later she inherits a large sum of money and — lo and behold! — reality conforms to her delusion. A psychiatrist called in at this point would have difficulty catching on to the situation.

A particularly tough set-up to deal with is where husband and wife make counter-accusations and then accuse each other of harbouring delusions; also the situation where a worker insists he is being victimized by jealous coworkers or colleagues. Here it may be necessary for a psychiatric social worker to go out into the field and do a bit — or more than a bit — of detective work.

Finally, there's the case of the individual who thinks he's a reincarnation of Julius Caesar, or that the world is flat, but otherwise behaves in a responsible and well-adjusted manner. This is not a case for the practicing psychiatrist, Atkin says. The man's entitled to his notion.

## *Wish I were A Lawyer*

How I wish my loving mother had made me a lawyer. That's the job, boys, if you want to make money.

In what other job woud you have the nerve to suggest that the taxpayers should raise your pay by £31,000 a year? Or even by £5,500? Yet in plain understandable figures that is what the proposal to give the Lord Chancellor and the judges another £1,000 a year, free of tax, means.

No one suggests that the judges themselves organised the claim. But have the lawyers given up hope? Oh, no!

—JOHN GORDON
in 'Sunday Express.'

## *Suddenly Tall*

*A LITTLE boy's mother grows suddenly tall.*
*Because he learns she can pitch a ball;*
*And a little boy's father is suddenly great*
*Because he can flip a flapjack straight.*

*Son's eyes grow wider when he sees*
*Dad ironing shirts with practised ease,*
*Or hears Mom make as boisterous noise*
*With a blade of grass as ten small boys.*

*New understanding of this tall pair*
*Dawns on him and he grows aware*
*Of a common kinship between these two—*
*Newly discovered, and yet not new.*

KATHRYN EVANS McKAY IN 'C.S.M.'

# Carver Makes A Mark In School

**THE preceding chapters tell how young George Washington Carver, born of slave parents in the American Midwest about 1864, begins his education in Neosho, Missouri, and then decides to go to Fort School in the nearby State of Kansas, to continue his learning.**

BY SHIRLEY GRAHAM AND GEORGE D. LIPSCOMB

*THE Wilder House, facing the Plaza on Main Street, was the busiest corner in Fort Scott. Here the tri-weekly stagecoach from Kansas City drew up with a great flourish and discharged its well-dressed passengers. There was constant coming and going, much loud talk, laughter and frequent fights. Yes, a wide-awake, cheerful boy could find much to do in such a spot.*

It did not take George long to discover the Wilder House, nor the Wilder House long to discover George. Kansas was booming and energetic workers were needed. Before many weeks George was established in one of the small houses behind the hotel, running his own "business". He had started as helper with the hotel wash, but so efficient did he prove that soon he was doing all of it. This gave him an idea. Steam laundries did not exist. Travellers were glad to have someone pick up their soiled linens and return them clean and fresh. George made money.

He was an asset to the hotel and so was allowed to have a cot on the back porch. The cook became his friend and ally. Long before it was time to start her day's work, he had emptied ashes, made fires in the huge stoves, heated water and carried the heavy steaming pails out to his sheds. On busy days, after the arrival of the stagecoach when she was rushed, he'd help with the cooking. She saw to it that he had something to eat.

"You do not eat enough," she would grumble. "All that washing and ironing—you are too small."

Yes, George was small for his thirteen years. He had to stand on a little stool to reach the tubs. But he enjoyed plunging his arms into the steaming suds. He'd attack a soiled garment with fury and the dirt would fly.

When it was smoothly ironed and carefully folded, George viewed his finished product with all the instinctive pleasure of the artist. He had transformed ugliness to beauty!

"Are you entering school, little boy?"

He looked up into the face of a young woman who reminded him of Mrs. Martin. She smiled at him, thoroughly understanding his shyness. She had seen other children timidly standing on the threshold of this school, but none quite so thin, none so poorly dressed, none so eager as this boy. She found that he could hardly talk at all. Speech was still very difficult for him. And when he was nervous or excited, stammering rendered him totally incoherent. But she was very patient. He finally made himself understood and she led him to her classroom.

At first it was impossible to assign him to a grade. He could read and spell very well. He knew little arithmetic, but he learned it quickly. He could hardly write at all and he knew nothing about geography or history. But in the Nature class he amazed the teacher and told her many things she did not know.

Now every moment of his day was filled to overflowing. His determination carried him forward. He began to read everything he could get his hands on. His teachers lent him books, he picked up newspapers about the hotel, he listened to the talk of travellers and he forgot nothing.

### *FROM UGLINESS TO BEAUTY*

Frequently George was homesick for the woods and the "little people" who inhabited them. He longed for a flower garden. But there was no time for anything except his work and school. When the longing became too great, he satisfied it by drawing pictures on scraps of paper. He drew trees, brooks, rabbits, squirrels, and flowers—anything which he happened to be visualizing.

**Sometimes he would save the paper and stick it away in the back of his desk, in a book or under his cot. These pictures seemed to bring the objects back to him. He had not lost them.**

One day the teacher interrupted her geography class to ask rather sharply, "George Washington, what are you doing?"

For some moments, she had noticed that George was paying no attention to the lesson. She had been surprised and had endeavoured to recapture his attention without calling his name. But he had continued to stare out the window, until he became busy over a piece of paper, his book lying face down on the desk. At her question, George looked up, startled. He had heard his name, but it was evident his mind was far away.

Just before he had become so inattentive, the class had been talking about "mountains and hills" Suddenly, George had seen the hills behind Hermann Jaegar's house. Once more he was standing in the green-house doorway and he seemed to hear Hermann Jaegar saying, "Lift up your eyes to the hills—" Almost without realising it his pencil began to trace those lifting hills, with their vineyards—the mountains rising in the distance and—

Now he stared at the teacher stupidly and asked, "Ma'am?"

The children tittered.

"What do you have there?" the teacher asked.

George looked down at the sheet of paper. The spell was broken. He saw only some broken lines. The hills had disappeared.

"I——I——" he began to stammer.

"Bring me that paper." The teacher's tone was positive. Reluctantly George went forward and laid the sheet on her desk.

She studied it a moment without speaking. Then she asked, "Where did you see these hills?"

He tried to answer, but could not speak. She waited patiently. He was remembering the geography lesson of several days ago and finally managed to stammer—

"O-zark....Ozark—foot—hills!"

"Yes, I thought that was what they were." The teacher spoke naturally, endeavouring to quiet his nervousness. "They were near your home?"

### *AWFUL SENSE OF BEREAVEMENT*

The boy nodded. For one brief moment the awful sense of bereavement which he had suffered by Hermann Jaegar's death engulfed him. His eyes filled with tears.

"This is a very good drawing—very good indeed," the teacher was saying, gently. "Will you stay a few minutes after school?"

As George returned to his seat, he felt disgraced. He was being kept after school! The other children regarded him wide-eyed, some with sympathy, others with speculation.

But as soon as the room was cleared, the teacher went to George's desk and asked if he had any other drawings. He produced a few from behind his books. He thought she was going to punish him by taking them away, but when she had looked them over carefully she handed them back and said,

"You should be in Miss Long's drawing class. I'll speak to her about it."

Now George smiled. It was evident she liked his pictures.

"I—I—have some more," he ventured shyly.

**"You have? Bring them tomorrow and we'll show them all to her. I know she will be glad to have you for a pupil! Now run along, and," she smiled at him, "don't work too hard!"**

It was not long before George was Miss Long's star pupil. And when, at Christmas time, she gave him a box of water colours, in all the world there was no happier boy!

THREE years passed rapidly. George was in the upper classes now and school was about to close for the summer.

Men stopping at the Wilder House talked excitedly of swarms of grasshoppers which had come out of the West and ruined the crops in Iowa. Kansas farmers thanked God devoutly that they had not come further south, then went on to talk of a new railroad being laid from Kansas City to a far-off place in Colorado called Denver. There were stories of Indians along the southern border and of wild happenings in Texas.

George Washington Carver

All this stirred George's vivid imagination. "The earth is the Lord's" — all the earth! These far-distant places — deserts — high mountains and great rivers. Why not see more of this wonderful earth? He thought of the Martins and wondered how they had liked California. Now that he knew of California's warm climate and abundant sunshine he was glad frail little Mrs. Martin had gone there. The West was expanding. Railroads and bridges were being built. More men were needed.

So it was that one day there came to the Wilder House a man signing up labourers for the new railroad. Without hesitating he took George's dollar, and, signing his name, gave him a card telling him where to report in Kansas City.

### *AMIDST THE COOKING CREW*

When they arrived at the large construction camp, George was directed to the cooking crew. These men worked over open fires, roasting meat on spits and swinging big pots over the flames. When the contents were done, the pots were set on the ground and the cooks dipped ladles into them, pouring the steaming mixtures into bowls held by the line of hungry workers. This was not always easy for a small boy to manage, and if he was slow or spilt hot food he was likely to be burned or be soundly cuffed on the head. Then there were horses to be watered and fed, refuse to bury and piles of dishes to wash. George earned his money.

George had signed up only for the summer. At the end of the three months he collected his money — more than he had ever had before — and struck off, not east, but west.

**He wanted to know what lay beyond. He wanted to see the mountains. He wanted to become better acquainted with his "Father's" world.**

For a while he cooked at a ranch. Then, meeting a group of fruit pickers going south, he joined them. The strange plant life of New Mexico fascinated him. He spent hours gathering desert flowers. The long exposure to the sun, release from hard work and this continued period of living outdoors combined to pour new life into George's frail body. A little later he was to shoot up like those sturdy desert plants which puzzled him.

When the first hint of fall coolness touched the air, George started back to Kansas. Schoolhouses were scarce in that wild cactus country. George knew that school was what he wanted.

He had not intended to stop at Olathe, Kansas, but the brightly coloured barber pole caught his eye. It was like a huge stick of peppermint candy topped off with a gleaming golden ball. Then, behind the shining window he saw the sign "Boy Wanted." He went in.

"Big Nat" looked up quickly, expecting another customer. He frowned slightly when he saw the gangling, shabby figure. "Want a shave, son?"

Big Nat's brown face lighted up with a grin. He loved a joke.

"No, sir," George's high voice startled the two men. "I'm looking for a job."

"Oh!"

Both men looked him over intently, their faces serious.

"What can you do?" asked the barber.

"Anything you want done."

They approved the utter confidence in the tone, but Nat regarded the newcomer dubiously. However, it was Saturday. Soon his place would be crowded with ranchers and townsmen. He needed a helper badly. So George was hired.

That night George slept on a packing box in the back of the shop. He awoke at dawn, his head aching. After his nights in the open, in barns and hay lofts the heavy, smoke-laden, close air of the barbershop stifled him. He sat up gasping. He had to get out. Then he remembered it was Sunday. The shop would be closed and he was free. That realization brought visions of a creek he had passed the day before as he entered the town. He would go swimming, remove the grime and dirt of the road and start the day off right.

### *PANGS OF HUNGER*

He stayed until the pangs of hunger brought his mind to the immediate problems. He had some money, but where was he to eat? Big Nat had been so busy the day before that they had discussed no details. He had shared his lunch with the new boy and when he left the shop had indicated that he could spend the night there. As he pulled on his clothes, he knew he must find food and that quickly.

He decided to take a short cut across town and as he suddenly turned a corner around a grove of trees he stopped — his hunger vanished! For George was facing a white house and yard that made him forget everything. He walked slowly toward it, his eyes rapt. This might have been *his* yard — green grass, and morning glories, their faces lifted to the sun, a mass of goldenrod and tulips, in a carefully bedded centre plot.

**He pushed open the gate of the white-washed, picket fence and went in, not for a moment considering himself an intruder. The flowers had called to him. He was at home.**

And so Aunt Lucy Seymour found him, crooning over her flowers. When she spoke to him he began immediately telling her why the hyacinths were not doing better. He asked for scissors to trim the roses and while he sat in the kitchen eating the breakfast she set before him, he told her of a lovely moss he had seen beside the creek that morning and offered to transplant it to the yard.

Aunt Lucy's heart warmed to this ragged, clear-eyed boy who with such knowing fingers. So. flowers so tendency George went to live with Aunt Lucy and Uncle Seymour. Much of the stern, Presbyterian creed of the devoutly religious Uncle Seymour sank into the boy's mind and heart. Aunt Lucy stood for no "foolishness." In her beaded, silk dress with its high-boned collar, long full skirts, her black lace gloves and with her fan she was every inch an "aristocrat." Early Monday morning she donned a starched gingham dress and over tub and board turned out the finest laundry in the county. People from other towns brought their white organdies and fluted laces to her.

They had no children and as time passed their pride enveloped George. George was not an added burden. He went to school, worked evenings and Saturdays in the barbershop and yet found time to help Aunt Lucy and to improve the yard. When the Seymours moved to Minneapolis, Kansas, George accompanied them. The schools there were better, offering him high school. The town grew and the laundry business prospered.

### *WITH CARVERS*

GEORGE finished high school at Minneapolis. He did not take part in the school graduation, but decided to celebrate the event by going back to see the Carvers.

The Carvers welcomed George as if he had been a long-lost member of the family. The news of his return spread through the countryside and many were the visitors who listened as he told of where he had been and what he had been doing. They were all proud of this young Negro and wanted him to know that they appreciated his struggles.

Each night he slept in mother's cabin. Early mornings he went into the woods, rediscovering old delights. Again he brought back plants and mosses and set them in the yard. He visited his fish pond.

He had told them about Aunt Mariah and Uncle Andy and one evening he asked Farmer Carver if he might use the cart to drive over to Neosho and visit them.

It was a happy day for the three of them. George would not allow Aunt Mariah to stop her work to serve him. Instead, he helped her finish it. He had brought food in the cart and now he set about preparing a feast. While the food was simmering in pans he emptied her tubs, demonstrated how tall he was by spreading sheets along the line with ease.

As the summer began to wane the Carvers begged George to remain. But George shook his head.

"I cannot. I have work to do. It's lovely here, but I—" he looked down at his hands, spreading his long fingers. "I have so much to learn."

**He was preparing to leave. In a corner of the cabin still stood his mother's spinning wheel. He asked if he could take it with him and they gladly assented. For the remainder of his life he kept it in his room.**

And so one morning they stood on the porch and waved good-bye, the big, red farmer who no longer appeared so great and towering, and his white-haired, sweet-faced wife. There were tears in her eyes, but she was proud of her little boy —the sickly, puny, coughing baby over whom she had whispered, "Mary's child 'must' live!"

He never saw them again.

**BY PERMISSION OF AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS**

**(To be continued)**

# Mother's Spinning Wheel As Memento

*WHEN you are buying a diamond you are likely to be palmed off a fake stone unless you know the*

# Real Test Of A Diamond

"DIAMONDS are always in the news," said my friend, who has a business in Hatton Garden, London's diamond centre. "They always will be," he added, "while there are beautiful women to wear them, thieves to steal them, and investors to buy them, writes Bernard Farmer in 'The Weekly Scotsman.'

"I suppose you know that diamonds are one of the safest forms of investment — provided, of course, that you can keep them in the bank?"

I told him that I did not know this, but that it seemed to me to be easy to be "taken in."

"Well," he answered, "I can't give you a lesson in diamond-buying in ten minutes. But, roughly speaking, diamonds are classified according to size, crystallization, purity, and colour and there are as many as 1,000 grades.

"So, when you do your buying, consult an expert. No merchant with a reputation to maintain will do anything else but give you value for money."

I said that, should I have any money to invest, I would take his advice. My friend is a genial soul. He grinned, and took from his waistcoat pocket some stones which he threw on the table. "Which would you choose?"

I selected a small, highly-polished stone which glittered with yellow fire — a lovely thing.

"Quite good," he said, "but that is better." He pointed to a larger stone which was rough, dull, and uneven. "But it has not been cut, or, as we call it, wrought.

"When it has been wrought, it will be about half this size, but the cutting will reveal its great purity. It is a stone of the first water, which means that it is transparent like a drop of the clearest spring water."

## Real Test

"I wish," I said, "you would give me a few tips on buying, say, an engagement ring."

"I can't tell you exactly. Only experience —and years of that — can show you what is what. As I said before, you must put yourself in the hands of a good jeweller or merchant, who certainly won't cheat you. But I can tell you a few things to look for.

**"Firstly the only real test of a diamond is hardness. It will cut glass, which inferior stones or paste will not do. So you can test your diamond on glass—but not, piece, on the window!**

"Then there are degrees of quality. Foreign substances in the diamond reduce its transparency and relegate it to 'second water,' 'third water', and so on as it becomes more opaque.

"The foreign substance may impart a colour, and we get white diamonds, grey, yellow, green, brown, and, more rarely, orange, red, blue, and black stones, with varying degrees of transparency. The more a diamond approximates to clear water, the more valuable it is held to be.

"A diamond of very poor complexion will hardly reflect light at all. The glitter of your stone as you move it gently backwards and forwards in the light, therefore, is a good guide.

"Lastly, size. The rule for valuing them is by the square of their weight, and then at the rate of so many pounds per carat. But there, I think, we had better leave it to the expert."

My friend, in his earlier days, had worked in the diamond fields of South Africa, where the method of "winning" the diamonds was simple enough.

The diamondiferous stuff was first loosened by the pick, and then thrown to the surface with a shovel. Then the material was vigorously shaken, first in a sieve of large mesh and then in one of a smaller, the residue being debouched on a sorting-table and combed over with a triangular iron scraper.

Naturally, there were some tragic outcomes. Some men expected diamonds to be conveniently situated on the top of boulders, and the killing toil broke hearts and bodies, so that "the Fields" became known as "the Young Man's Graveyard."

When the great diamond mines were opened, business became more orderly. My friend sold his claim to one of these mines.

## Biggest Ever

**Of all the great and famous stones that have come out of South Africa, the biggest was the Cullinan Diamond, which weighed 3,024-3|4 carats, or about one and a third pounds.**

Its general shape and cleavage suggested that it was originally part of a block of diamond much more than double that size. It was found to be transparent and colourless, and showed only one small flaw.

This diamond was purchased by the Transvaal Government for the nominal sum of £150,000, and was presented to King Edward VII. Later, I. J. Asscher and Company, of Amsterdam, cut from it two large stones, one a pendelope or drop brilliant of 516½ carats and the other a square brilliant of 309 carats.

The first was placed in the Sceptre and the second in the Crown of the Royal Regalia, where, if you visit the Jewel Room in the Tower of London, you may usually see them.

## Unlucky?

Some diamonds are said to be unlucky and to bring disaster or death to all who own them.

"I remember quite a small diamond," my friend related, "a peculiar, yellow stone, which passed from hand to hand and always something bad seemed to happen to the owner. There were three killings, a suicide, and a lot more besides...."

"And what happened to it in the end?" I asked. My friend replied. "a native servant swallowed it. He was within an ace of being detected of theft, and so he ate the evidence. His master could have had him hanged, but he said: 'Let him keep it and let's see what happens'."

"What did happen?"

"Oh, he seemed to get along quite well! First, another master raised his wages because he had such a valuable man. Then a rich woman married him because wealth always attracts wealth. And when he was old he had a great many friends because no one knew what he would do with the diamond when he died".

"What did he do with it?" I asked patiently.

**"Well, he isn't dead yet. He has promised it to the hospital which can keep him alive the longest. Consequently, the National Health Service isn't in it with the care that man gets."**

I swallowed this tale in silence. "Then you don't believe in unlucky stones?" I said seriously.

"Well—do you? Is one hundred pounds unlucky? Is one thousand pounds unlucky? I assure you that a great many people would be willing to be burdened with bad luck of that kind." My friend chuckled. "But I can tell you another story which will show how careful we have to be in our trade.

## 'Doublets'

"When I was young and inexperienced and had just gone into the diamond-buying business, I was offered a parcel of stones which purported to come from 'the Fields.'

"The stones were wrought, and cut into the form of rose diamonds. I tried each with a file and it answered the test all right, so I paid the money asked. Later, I showed my diamonds to a real expert and he said almost at once 'Doublets.'

**"This is the trade name for a stone which is half diamond and half glass, the two being cemented together by a lapidary of great skill. The expert said I should have tried the backs with a file, and then I would have known.**

"I have learnt a bit since then. Now I judge a diamond chiefly by sight.

"The fire of a perfectly-wrought stone of the first water is exceeded by nothing else. Allowing for the marvel of the natural diamond in the first instance, it is, to me at any rate, the most wonderful thing that Man has ever managed to make."

## Alternative Is Grim

(Continued from Page 17 Col. 5)

they have had time to digest the truth that, however alien from one another they may look, the Elephant, the Whale and the Bat nevertheless are three fellow members of the mammalian order.

Meanwhile, there is everything to be said for encouraging elephants, whales and bats to enter into family unions with the other members of their own species. Europe, for example, is ripe for union now. It would, though, be both unnecessary and wrong-headed to confine the membership. Political capacity is the proper test for admission.

## WORLD UNITY

THERE is no reason why such a community should not expand, as the United States has expanded, by successively admitting new states to membership as they qualify for this. Nor need we foresee any limits to a progressive political unification of mankind; for the same technology which, by inventing the atom bomb, has now made world unity Man's only ultimate alternative to self-destruction, also has made world unity feasible for us by placing in our hands physical means of communication which we can use as tools for demolishing the pre-air-age psychological barriers between us.

If only we school ourselves to be patient and forbearing, as well as inventive and constructive, we can look into the future, not indeed without anxiety, but also not without a heartening hope.

(This article appeared in the January 1953 issue of *The Atlantic Monthly*, one of the oldest magazines published in the United States. The writer is the author of the monumental "A Study of History," which was started in 1922 and of which six volumes have appeared.)

## Charged For Arson

**The story is going around that a man went to Lloyd's to insure a box of 100 cigarettes against fire. The risk was accepted for a nominal premium.**

**When all the cigarettes had been smoked, he made a claim which was paid.**

**He was then charged with arson!**

**—Recorder.**

**Market Day In Britanny**

# A Picturesque Adventure

**CRABS under feet and a barnyard scene where poultry are offered for sale, and vociferous boosters of all kinds of articles required for domestic use are the highlights of the weekly market day in Britanny which is considered to be more adventure than merely shoping in a big modern city.**

**By Winona C. Abbott**

**MARKET days are as much a French institution as going to town on Saturday night used to be to American farm families, and for much the same reason. Although they are held weekly—or oftener—and although it is debatable whether the stalls still offer any genuine bargains, they are well patronized, for market days bring a weekly touch of festivity to a hard and often drab existence.**

I was introduced to them during our stay in Dinan, Brittany, by our hostess, Madame Reux, her son, Maurice, and his wife Renee. The city itself was quiet and the Place Du Guesclin a three-shaded square opposite madame's apartment, was usually still and empty. But not this morning! Bicycle bells, car horns, and voices of hucksters could be distinguished in the general din coming through the open windows. Looking out, we saw the square jammed with tents, booths, and a pushing, jovial crowd which had overflowed into the cobblestone street.

"What is it?" I asked Madame.

"It is the market today. After you and Bud have breakfast we will all go. I wish to buy a duck for tomorrow's dinner.

### VOCIFEROUS SELLING

As soon as we stepped into the street we were swept into the happy confusion and Renee, Madame, and I were soon separated from the men. Hastily erected booths and tents offered everything we might want to buy—dishes, jewelry, pots, and pans, corsets, children's clothes, nylons men's suit, dresses, embroidered handiwork, shoes towels, blankets, and toys. We stopped to look at everything

Beside each counter a barker, man or woman tried to convince passers-by of the superiority of his wares. Some were not content with just talking. A young man selling linens was tossing handkerchiefs into the air "Free if you catch," and hoping when the crowd got big enough he might sell a few towels or bed sheets. A vendor of china was dexterously juggling plates in the air.

### BARKERS BUSY

Another man, demonstrating a new "magic" grater was feeding carrots, onions, nuts, potatoes, and cabbage through the machine with one hand to demonstrate its versatility, while he emphasized his fluent commentary by gestures with the other.

An open umbrella, upside down, was draped with men's ties. And a bargain table, "everything 100 francs (about 30 cents)," was popular. Along the curb a man was sharpening knives, another was selling twine, and an accordion player, who could be heard only faintly, hopefully held out his cap for a few francs.

Further down the street in another square, was the produce section of the market where fresh flowers, plants, vegetables still covered with dew, and pastries were displayed. Farm women who could not afford the rent for a large space in the square were standing in stiff rows along the edge of the curb.

### CRABS UNDER FOOT

At each one's feet was a basket or shopping bag with a few dozen eggs or several pounds of butter she hoped to sell. Many of them had walked in from the country early that morning. Yet, each woman stood there, patiently holding out in her hands an egg or a pat of butter for our inspection. A man selling long dark sausages cut off thin slices and presented them to us on the point of his butcher knife. A voluble woman insisted we sample her cheese.

Our route then took us to the fresh fish market in a cement-floored building which doubles as a basketball gym. The floor was covered with puddles of sea water; it was necessary to step in gingerly fashion to avoid walking on a crab or lobster; and there was a permeating odour of fish—every variety. Vendors vied with a one another for our trade, and when Madame had made her choice, the man wrapped her purchase in several sheets of old newspaper and handed it over with a flourish.

### BARNYARD SCENE

The small animal and poultry market was around the corner, and from the sounds it might have been a barnyard rather than a city side street. Our duck I began to suspect was to be bought alive.

"Naturally," said Madame, "how else can I be sure it is fresh?"

We were besieged with advice the moment Madame began to show an interest in the ducks, but being a farm-bred woman, she knew how to select the best specimen. Finally she made her choice.

"Combien?" Madame inquired. "At the other end of the table she is selling them for much less."

"Oui, but they are not such fat ducks as this one."

Madame Reux was not convinced. She squeezed some of the less expensive ducks with more interest. The peasant woman went on describing how much plumper and well-fed her duck was—and how scrawny were the other ducks. Madame shook her head and said again:

"It is too much."

After a few moments the farm woman gave up. With a resigned shrug of her shoulders which implied, "It is too cheap, but what can I do," she named a price only slightly higher than that of her competitor.

Madame Reux shrugged her shoulders implying that the price was still too high, but what could she do, and carefully counted out the francs from her small purse. Convinced she had made a good bargain, the farm woman bid us a cordial,

"Au revoir, mesdames."

Madame Reux, convinced she had made the good bargain, was equally cordial.

## *THE STRONG PLAY*

Years ago there was current in the theatre a type of drama commonly described, and instantly recognised, as a strong play. Its essentials were a scene in which somebody, or something was exposed; voices raised in plain speaking, though not necessarily plain language; head-hanging, door-slamming and sobbing; moral reprobation; and a general sense in the audience of being lucky enough to be present when the family vault was opened and a two-headed calf galloped out. The strong play went with boxes of chocolates in the dress circle and Royal Academy pictures of ladies making awkward admissions by firelight.

—DILYS POWELL in 'Sunday Times.'

*My Dear Sisters & Brothers,*

**A FAVOURABLE reply from Sheikh Abdullah, Prime Minister of Jammu and Kashmir, offering us suitable accommodation and other facilities encouraged us to plan our trip to Kashmir, writes Shri S. Sharan, General Secretary, Bihar Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari.**

After calculating the expenses we sent round circulars to our Units in Bihar. We received a very encouraging response. A group consisting of workers, children and some guardians was formed, and we set out for Kashmir on June 3, 1953. We left Patna by the Punjab Mail and thanks to the kindness of the Eastern Railway authorities, we had a compartment all to ourselves.

The children were in tremendous spirits, and even though they were from different units, they soon became great friends. All of us enjoyed the train journey and were delighted with the food made available at major junctions like Moghalsarai, Pratapgarh and Moradabad.

## SRINAGAR

We reached our destination—Srinagar—on the evening of June 5, and were very much impressed by its beauty. The Director of the Visitors' Bureau, Mr. Shyamlal Kaul, a very courteous and helpful gentleman, arranged for our board and lodging at one of the Government buildings. He even drew a suitable programme for us during our stay in Kashmir and arranged our interviews with Yuvaraj Karan Singh and Sheikh Abdullah.

The next morning we woke up early at 5-00 a.m. and admired the snow-clad mountains surrounding us. After breakfast we visited the Shankaracharya Temple situated on a hill-top. We enjoyed our climb up the hill and when we reached the summit we got a bird's-eye view of Srinagar.

In the afternoon we engaged five swift gliding and tastefully decorated 'shikaras' and went on a trip on River Jhelum. We had a thrilling boat race. We saw all the seven bridges built on the Jhelum and some of the famous monuments.

Srinagar is the capital of Jammu and Kashmir and also its cultural centre. This city was built by King Ashok in 300 B.C. and at present has a population of over 2,00,000 people. Nature has been bountiful here and has endowed Srinagar with chenar and walnut trees, beautiful flowers, enchanting lakes and a refreshing climate.

While in Srinagar, we visited the Government Silk Factory, and the children were shown the different processes through which fine silk is produced. At the Pratap Singh Museum, they saw wonderful exhibits and were most intrigued by a ten-feet long gun. Such guns are still in use in Kashmir and to their amazement one of our Kashmiri attendants shot a duck in the Dal Lake with that age-old gun.

Among the many beauty spots in and around Srinagar which charm a visitor are the Dal Lake, the Nagin lake and the beautifully laid Moghal gardens. On the 7th June we got on a Donga (big boat) and went to the Dal and Nagin lakes and the Moghal gardens. In the Dal Lake, we admired the newly laid Nehru Park which has all the charms of a modern park. Out of the four Moghal Gardens we liked Nishat Bagh best, with its most attractive fountain and canal.

## PAHALGAM

On the 8th evening we left for Pahalgam, a small town situated about 60 miles from Sringar. We reached Pahalgam at 10-00 in the night and were awed by the dark high mountains with their thunderous fast rolling streams.

Pahalgam is a township of hills and streams, the water in the streams very clear but icy-cold. Here some of us experienced mountaineering and most of us enjoyed pony-rides. Many of us went on ponies to Chandanwari which is eight miles from Pahalgam. Chandanwari has a beautiful snow-bridge. The road to Chandanwari is picturesque but dangerous too. Imagine your horse a bit unmindful and you fall thousands of feet below where nobody could trace your mortal remains. Chandanwari was covered with snow but the snow was far from being white as it was mixed with mud. It looked rather like frozen sand but we enjoyed slipping on it. Things were very expensive there we found, one loaf of bread costing as much as a rupee.

Balkan-ji-Bari children enjoying a game.

On June 11, we met Yuvaraj Karan Singh and Sheikh Abdullah, both of whom were very informal with us. We found Yuvaraj Karan Singh's palace most lovely. Furthermore we were served delicious sweets and a variety of sherbats. The Yuvaraj, only 23 years old, is very handsome, clean shaven.

Sheikh Abdulla chatted with us in fluent Hindustani and enquired of the children of the places they had seen and how they were faring. He soon found himself crowded by autograph-hunters and just as the Yuvaraj gladly posed for photographs, Sheikh Saheb did not disappoint any of the autograph-hunters.

## DIFFERENT LAKES

During our stay in Kashmir we saw Lake Wullar, Achar Lake, Ganderbal, Kher Bhawani, Manasbal Lake and Baramula. Achar lake is small in size, full of marshes and thick weeds, but lake Wullar is the biggest lake in India and has a sulphur spring. Gunderbal is a famous camping and fishing site, while the temple of Kher Bhawani is built on a spring which changes its colour.

We visited Sonmarg on the 14th June, which was Idd day. On our way there we saw Jumma Masjid, the biggest mosque of Kashmir. We reached Sonmarg at night and though its altitude was only 8950 feet, we found it ever so cold. We began to shiver and our teeth rattled. But the virgin beauty of Sonmarg was compensation enough. The silvery mountain peaks, the clouds surrounding them, the narrow waterfalls enchanted us all.

We also visited Gulmarg, a much talked of place within and without Kashmir. It is 8,700 feet high and is a vast meadow surrounded on all sides by pine-groves. It has a wonderful golf-course.

Gulmarg completed our tour of the "treasure valley." It is difficult to compare Srinagar, Pahalgam, Gulmarg and Sonmarg. Each has an excellence of its own. But we can say with surety that we were sorry to depart from these places. And when on the 16th June we left for Patna, we were none too jubilant—all of us sighed a good-bye to Kashmir.

## IN THEIR ELEMENT

Marine Drive Balkan-ji-Bari children at a Fancy Dress Parade.

## Child Welfare Workers

Students of the Child Welfare Workers' Training Course with Shri Shewak Bhojraj, General Secretary of the All-India Balkan-ji-Bari.

## His Last Night Of Freedom

A bronze plaque has been placed on the front of the old Saracen's Head Inn, Southwell, Notts, recalling the surrender of Charles I which took place there in 1646. A second plaque of wood appears inside the hotel.

These plaques will serve as reminders that the Civil War began and ended in Nottinghamshire, for it was at Nottingham in 1642 that Charles raised his standard, and at Southwell, 14 miles away, that he spent his last night of freedom four years later. Inside the Saracen's Head is the bed in which the king is reputed to have slept, and alongside it is a copy of his death warrant.

Early in the morning of May 5, 1646, King Charles, disguised as a clergyman and without his beard, arrived at the inn (then called the King's Head) after an all-night ride from Oxford, to negotiate the best terms he could. The following day, after agreeing to the surrender terms, Charles put himself in the hands of the Scottish army and was later handed over to the English Parliamentary Army.

## Bed-Time

The evening is coming,
The sun sinks to rest;
The rooks are all homing
Straight back to the nest.
"Caw"! says the rook, as he flies
over-head;
It's time little people were going
to bed!"
And here comes the pony—
His work, all done;
Down through the meadow
He takes a good run;
Up go his heels, and down goes
his head;
"It's time little people were going
to bed!"
Good-night, little people,
Good night, and good-night;
Sweet dream to your eyelids,
Till dawning of light;
The evening has come, there's no
more to be said:
"It's time little people were going
to bed!"

—*Jer Tarapore.*

## Curious Facts

The world's shortest railway, only one-third of a mile in length, is in the Vatican City, Rome.

Stamp collectors all over the world spend about Rs. 30,000,000 a year on their hobby.

So strong is the wing of a swan that a blow from it may break a man's leg.

To celebrate the twenty-second birthday of a cat, 300 guests were present at a banquet in a town in New York State.

High temperatures in factories are believed to increase the number of accidents.

There was no crown at the Coronation of King Henry III.

## Just Fancy

Mrs. William Sterett of Nevada, Missouri, has made a hobby of collecting antique fans, and now has 150 of them made of materials ranging from banana wood to ivory.

One of the fans belonged to Rebecca Washington, whose father was a cousin of George Washington. There are also wedding fans of faded white satin, and ostrich feather fans that were carried by debutantes at early Congressional and State balls.

## BALKAN-JI-BARI

Everyone is most welcome to join Balkan-ji-Bari—Akhil Hind Balak Sangh. Please send for its full particulars and enrolment forms, from Dada—"Gulistan," Khar—Bombay 21, mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing a one anna stamp for postage. You will feel happy to be enrolled in this premier All-India Children's Association.

JAI HIND!

All Good Wishes from
Your loving
Dada

# SHE TRADED KISSES FOR VOTES

**NOWADAYS the only kisses to be had in an election are the ones the candidates give to babies.**

**But, once, all you had to do was to put an X against the right name on the ballot paper and you could have a kiss from the most beautiful duchess in England, writes Jeff Peters in "Weekly Overseas Mail."**

It was a vote catching idea introduced into English politics by Georgiana, the young Duchess of Devonshire.

She hoped her kisses would help her friend, Charles James Fox, to win the Covent Garden seat in the 1784 elections.

Porters, costermongers, butchers —any who could fight their way through the crush—got this reward for their X.

Fox's Tory opponent denounced Georgiana as shameless. It wasn't "gentlemanly bribery," he said.

In those days gold coins, six-course dinners, bottles of spirits and wine, jobs in the Civil Service, and commissions in the Forces were the usual vote-winners.

**But Georgiana went on trading kisses for votes.**

So the Tory looked for a rival. He picked on Lady Salisbury. She set up in Covent Garden in opposition to Georgiana.

Covent Garden was packed every day. Work stopped. Lady Salisbury tried gallantly, but was no match in looks for Georgiana.

And Charles James Fox won the election by a handsome margin—of kisses.

# No Bed Of Nails This Year

## PREVIEW OF FALL DESIGNS IN U. S.

**By PHYLLIS BATTELLE**

NEW YORK, (INS).

**FASHION is usually as up-and-down as an apprentice fakir on his first bed of nails—but this year it has levelled off.**

The fashion silhouette of the coming fall is so similar to the silhouette of last fall that any woman can get by with what she already has in her cedar closet. She needn't lower a hemline or pad a shoulder on '52's dresses to be in style in '53.

This "staus quo" styling—according to many of the nations top fashions editors—is an optimistic sign.

"Economically speaking," said one of them today, "the women of America and their hard-working husbands have fashion in the palm of their hands this year. For the first time in my recollection, there is not a single radical new 'look' to worry about and spend too much money on!"

This opinion was among several thrown out today by newspaper and radio style specialists from throughout the US and Canada who have spent the last week seeing the American "designers" collections for next autumn and winter.

Most women agreed that the slim, sheath silhouette which has returned to fashion for another year is a flattering one. And that the fabrics and simple lines of '53 clothes give them elegance and wearability.

### SLIM WAIST-LINE

Here are some of the comments from the clothes experts:

Graydon Heartsill, woman's editor, Dallas (Texas), 'Times Herald':

"It's a season for women to rejoice in, because the basic silhouette flatters most everyone. The waistline is wrapped and moulded, and that's nearly always a look that women like because when the waist-line is minimized, the entire figure seems more slim."

Honor McGrath, 'Buffalo Courier Express': "There's nothing sensational this season, and I think that's good. At last the designers have settled on a refined, slender basic shape and they don't have to waste their energies trying to cerate a new one. This leaves them more time to put on the little individual soft touches which turn ordinary dresses into legant ones."

### NATURAL BODY LINE

Philomene Ezack, 'Detroit Times' "This year we've hit what we always wanted in fashion because all the accent is on the natural body line, and at the same time on good taste. A woman can show off her figure and still look like a lady, not a hussy."

Marion Stixrood, 'Seattle Post-Intelligencer': "It's a gentle look for fall. No excess beading, no unwanted fluff. It would be almost impossible for a woman, even a woman a little lacking in clothes taste, to go shopping this year and not come out looking elegant and well-bred."

Evelyn Simpson, 'Omaha World-Herald': "The highly-touted contour (or follow-the-curves) silhouette which we're repeating this autumn is wonderful for the women who can wear it. And for the women who can't they're beautiful enough that they will induce a desire to reduce.

"It's the most practical and, at the same time, luxurious fashion season in my memory.'

### All For Sixpence

When I was young I remember my Saturday night out: a packer of three fags 1|2d., a seat in a music-hall gallery 2d., lemonade and cake 1-1|2d., fish and chips 1d., and on my way home at midnight, when shops were clearing up, biscuits and fruit for 1d.—often as much as I could carry, Total 6d.

—F. G. JENNER in letter to the 'Daily Sketch.'

## Money Matters

What does it cost to be famous? There's a short answer to that one—plenty! I know it looks good to read that I'm earning £12,000 a year—but that's on paper.

Because you are top of the bill and getting that kind of money, people expect you to be a millionaire....but believe you me I am not! Far from it!

I wonder if you have any idea how much of that £12,000 is left by the time I've finished paying my income tax and expenses? If I gave you half a dozen guesses I bet you wouldn't get it. The answer is £20 a week....and I don't find it easy to get along on that.

—FRANKIE HOWERD in 'Empire News'.

### NEVER TOO LATE

"An old lady of eighty-four said to me the other day. 'Why shouldn't I look as good as I can for my family?', and another one came to be smartened up because her husband, who was eighty, had threatened to leave her. But after she'd been transformed he was only too happy to stay."

—Elizabeth Arden.

### Tribute To An Actor

"She adores the actor Alec Clunes 'because you can nearly be asleep and still hear every word he says....and because he's handsome and still a man."

—Fred Bason.

# *Prehistoric London*

**LONDON — The great roaring metropolis, teeming centre of world commerce—was once more than a chalky bed at the bottom of a warm, tranquil sea.**

Its "inhabitants" crawled about the seabed carrying their protection with them on their backs—shellfish of various shapes and sizes. They fed on other more lowly creatures of the water.

It was not until millions of years later that lions stalked their prey in the jungle where Piccadilly was to stand, that giant 15 ft.-high elephants lumbered over the site of Lambeth, and a woolly rhinoceros died near where Clapham Junction now lies.

Such animals, together with the urus, the giant bull found in Battersea, savage wolves and the reindeer, made their homes on London soil, mating, fighting and dying in the eternal struggle for survival long before man came there and laid the first stone of the city.

Then came Man to take part in the great struggle of survival, making his stone implements, building his primitive home, hunting and dying, sometimes leaving his bones to help later generations piece together his story.

Long before the Romans came to Rye or before the British Queen, Boadicea, razed the early London to the ground, there was life in plenty and in variety where the paved streets now are trod by a few million human beings.

—Dr. W. E. Swinton in 'Reveille'

### *Father The Film Star*

"At one Club I met a young mother who had some difficulty in persuading her husband (who is a carpenter) to stay at home one night a week to look after the babies. So on my second visit I asked her how things were working out. 'Oh,' she said, 'he's delighted for me to go out now.' Apparently he'd always wanted really glamorous underwear — pyjamas and shirts. So he'd bought himself some silk remnants and now while his wife is at the club, he sits and sews. 'Honestly,' she said, 'he looks just like a film star in bed.'

—Winifred Mason.

# *Red-Hot Mamma*

## Celebrates Half A Century In *Show Business*

NEW YORK, (INS).

**OVER the last 50 years, there have been two things about night-clubs which consistently knock over the patrons—(1) the check, and (2) Sophie Tucker.**

**Both are big and often shocking. And the latter is articulate enough to talk back.**

"Listen, honey," she booms, "when you pay that check don't think you been robbed. You came in to see me, and you got an extra supply of beef. With the price of beef today, I'm worth my weight in gold..

"Pay up, doll. This is a bargain."

Miss Tucker this week officially begins the celebration of 50 years in show business (50—count 'em—50) in which she has never been unemployed, without personal cause, despite depressions, wars and prohibition.

She's done it largely through this kid 'em, jibe 'em and make-them-feel-at-home technique which is irresistible to sailors, salesmen and socialites alike.

**TESTIMONIAL DINNER**

In honour of her 50 years as a red-hot mamma, the entertainment world will give her a sentimental testimonial dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria Oct. 4 at which time most of her life story will be dramatized by the most dramatic set in the world—the old-time vaudevillians and legitimate theatre actors with whom Sophie professionally grew up.

"I don't know why they're doing this," lamented 65-year-old Sophie today, "I'm just a baby Just a baby. They make me feal like I was something with wings, mounted on gold and marble. Bless their hearts!"

Miss Tucker is decidedly not equipped with wings, nor is she mounted, except on what you might romantically call the "pedestal of continuing success." She is, in fact, one of the most down to earth characters in the industry, whether she's wearing checked gingham in the morning at her New York apartment or rhinestones, ermine and velvet—all in one gown—in the spotlight of one of the hundreds of super clubs that annually hand her upwards of dol. 100,000.

**AS CAFE SINGER**

"I started," she says, "as a safe singer at the Monopol down on eighth street, in Greenwich Village, singing for supper and tips, when I was 18. Then I graduated to a garden and amateur contests and small-time circuits and burlesque. The first real publicity break I ever got was when I was 19 and variety reviewed my act. They called me an 'attractive looking wench.'"

**Her first big break came when she was picked up for the Ziegfeld Follies of 1909, and Flo Ziegfeld, impressed by the now—famous bass-concentrate voice, had a special song written for her.** Although she was only supposed to hold the stage while a lavish production number was set up behind the curtain, the audience kept her encoring for 12 minutes.

Shortly thereafter, the lady stars of that show—Misses Nora Bayes and Miss Eva Tanguay—saw that her onstage time was cut down to one number. And after a decent interval to nothing. Sophie was jobless because she was too good.

**QUEEN OF JAZZ**

But that was in 1909, and she swiftly came back, finding jobs at the American Music Hall near Times Square, and with the Kieth Circuit. She became known as—in order of her titles—"The Mary Garden of Ragtime," the "Queen of Jazz," "La Belle Tucker" and, in 1928, after her most famous appearance at the Palace. "The Last of the Red Hot Mammas."

And this year, because all the experience and fun has added up to a half-century, they are giving a dinner honouring her "50 years of serving humanity." They're calling her "the greatest trouper of them all" and "Sophie the Samaritan." Stuff like that.

"I wish," groaned she, as wistfully as one can groan, "they'd go back to the old descriptions. I rather liked that phrase attractive looking wench."

# AND THEY WERE MEN

(Continued from Page 5 Col. 5)

was the present of a Shan Chief to Prafulla Roy when father and son had gone holidaying to Burma. Mohan's eyes closed for a long moment, and when he opened them there lay in them a fixed determination. He threw Neela on the bed, and as she awaited her moment of ecstacy, he had unsheathed the dagger, and plunged it into her heart. He plunged it again and again until she lay still. Her screams brought Profulla Roy to the locked door, and he hammered at it, crazed with fear as to what was happening on the other side. Mohan now trapped in the sin of his double crime, plunged the dagger once more, not in the heart of Neela, but this time in his own.

The next morning, Prafulla Roy appeared at the police station and declared that he had murdered his wife and his son the night before. The confession was made in the fewest possible words, and in a dignified voice. The case seemed crystal clear, and to the anguish and horror of his friends and relations Prafulla Roy was placed in custody exactly seven months after his marriage to Neela. He awaited the impending trial refusing any defence or bail.

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Shankar Bose was Prafulla Roy's closest friend, and he with an uncanny intution realized that there was more to the story than Prafulla's statement. He determined to reach the bottom of the tragedy and one evening visited Prafulla in his cell. Taxed with hours of pleading and persuasion from a friend so dear a shudder went through Prafulla's body and he broke down and confessed the truth. He related the whole sordid story in broken sentences barely audible.

"But I am the murderer" he repeated again and again. "I married a girl thirty years my junior. I hated my son. Within the recess of my heart I have murdered him a hundred times during these last months. I murdered them both."

In the space of a few moments Prafulla Roy had grown aged and looked like a pitiful old man. Shankar Bose was silent. When he took leave Prafulla Roy scarcely noticed him.

The first thing next morning Shankar Bose made arrangements to obtain Prafulla Roy's release. As they came to his cell they found him lying on the bed as in deep sleep. They tried and could not awaken Prafulla Roy—nobody could awaken Prafulla Roy any more.

**(The characters and plot of the above story are entirely fictitious and allude to no person or incident).**

# INDIAN MUSIC HAS DATE WITH THE HOARY INDUS VALLEY CIVILISATION

# Harappa Amulet Story

**THE Gupta Kings were the greatest patrons of music. It was in the court of Vikramaditya that the great musician-poet Kalidasa had a place of honour among the 'nine gems'. That legendary raja has now been identified with Chandragupta Vikramaditya of the Gupta dynasty. The works of Kalidasa, both Kavyas and Natakas, are, it may be mentioned, full of reference to swaras, ragas, musical instruments and dancing.**

## By SHEIKH ABDUS SUBHAN

MUSIC is as old as humanity itself for we find it existing side by side with poetry and dancing among the most primitive races of antiquity. As observed by Herbert Spencer in his First Principles "Rhythm in speech, rhythm in sound and rhythm in motion, were in the beginning part of the same thing. Among existing barbarous tribes we find them still united.

The dances of savages are accompanied by some kind of monotonous chant, the clapping of hands, the striking of rude instruments; there are measured movements, measured words and measured tones; and the whole ceremony, usually having reference to war or sacrifice, is of governmental character. The early records of historic races similarly show these three forms of metrical action united in religious festivals. In Hebrew writings we read that the triumphal ode composed by Moses on the defeat of the Egyptians, "was sung to an accompaniment of dancing and timbrels."

### Early Find

Thus it appears that the Muses were, from the very beginning of creation, gracious towards mankind, but their earliest home appears to be the Indo-Gangetic plain rather than Mount Parnassus, for it was in this fertile area that the blessed nine sowed the seeds of culture and reaped a plentiful harvest long before Hellas emerged from primitive barbarism. That the Indus Valley was the seat of a very advanced civilization in prehistoric times when Europe was still sunk in a mire of ignorance and barbarism is too well known to require emphasis. The latest researches in Archaeology have revealed that music played an important part in the life of the Indus Valley people as observed by Dr. Ernest Mackay in his memorable book 'The Early Indus Civilization.'

"It is still uncertain whether dancing formed part of the religious rites of the Indus cities, although it is an important feature of the ritual of certain sects in India today. A scene on a fragment of a faience amulet showing a man beating a drum and the people dancing to the music seems to suggest from its appearance on a mystical symbol that the dance was ceremonial.

On an amulet from Harappa a man is playing a drum before a tiger but here again it is difficult to say whether the tiger is represented as a Deity, or whether the whole scene is simply an illustration of "music hath charms."

That dancing was accompanied by music is certain, for an elongated drum with a skin at each end is seen on two of the amulets. Another form of a drum, or tambourine, appears from the neck of the pottery figurines. A pair of what are thought to be castanets have been found, and they probably served to mark the rhythm of the dance, as among the strolling Arab players of today. Also if we are correct in identifying certain signs in the script as harps and lyres we may surmise that at least one musical instrument of the kind was in common use, as in Sumer, where Wooley has succeeded in restoring the remains of several specimens."

### Indus Valley Music

The invasions of the Indo-Aryans sometime between 4000 B.C. and 1500 B.C. extinguished the time-honoured civilization of the Indus Valley and wiped out the cultural colonies of Mohanjo Daro and Harappa. But these rude invaders, had hardly emerged from the pastoral stage, when they settled down and took root in Indian soil, brought into play their inventive genius and built up an exquisite culture of their own.

**That they brought music from Central Asian homes is evident from the fact that from its very beginning their sacred lore, which was metrical in composition, was set to music and sung by bards.**

The inspirations of Vedic Rishis and in fact all the cultural heritage of the Aryan people was transmitted to the succeeding generations through a sound system of education imparted through the medium of tunes.

Greece boasts of an Orpheus who followed his dead wife, Eurydice, to Hades and so charmed Pluto and his associates that he was allowed to take his wife back to Earth on certain conditions. There are genuine records of Al-Farabi having played on his lute in the presence of his patron Sayf-ud-Daula al-Hamdani which threw his audience into a fit of laughter, drew tears from their eyes and sent them all asleep.

But the Indo-Pakistan subcontinent has, perhaps, greater miracles to offer in the field of music. Krishna playing on his Veena or his flute could charm cows from the fields and beasts from the jungles, who came running from all directions to listen to his music. His Gopis, according to Lachana Kavi, author of Ragatrangini, knew 16,000 Ragas which they sang to please their Lord.

And there is no end of instances showing how Ravana, Tan Sen and other musical prodigies worked wonders with their charming music.

### In Vedic Period

For the earliest records of Aryan music we have to turn to the Vedas which speak of various subjects in their relation to religion and sacrificial offerings. Of these, music occupies the foremost position as the vehicle of recitation of the Vedas, particularly their musical portion known as Sama Veda. In Vedic literature mention is made of Vedadhyayanam (recitation of Vedas), Samaganam (music proper) and Lowkikaganam (lay music). From Vedic literature we pass on to Sutra literature which constitutes the connecting link between the Vedic music and classical music. In Kapla Sutra we find that Brahmins and Kshatriyas were professional musicians and their favourite instrument was the Veena. In Apasthama Srouta Sutra we find that during Samagana husbands sang in accompaniment to the performance of music on the Veena by their wives. During the age of the Upanishads music played an important part as a medium of expression for philosophical concepts and esoteric ideas. Naradaparivrajka Upanishad makes mention for the first time of the seven swaras as sa ri ga ma pa dha ni in the order still observed throughout the Indo-Pakistan sub-continent.

The Varaha Upanishad speaks of music, rhythm and musical instruments. In Aitereya Upanishad music is indicated as one of the means of obtaining salvation.

Music appears to have held its ground and even made a good measure of progress in the Epic Age. Valmiki speaks of the wonderful prowess of Ravana in the Veena performance. In Mahabharata we find that the celebrations connected with the bringing of the Ganges to the Earth by Bhagiratha are presented in the form of drama in which music was set in the Gandhar agrama (ga ma pa dha ni sa ri ga).

From the epic we pass on to the Puranic Age in which music seems to have thrived and become an integral part of the religio-social life of the people. In the Markandeya Purana the goddess Saraswati is represented as imparting instruction in music to the mortals. In the Vishnu Dharmotara we find two chapters specially devoted to music under the titles Gitalakshana and Vadyalakshana. In the Vayu Purana mention is made of Swaras, Ragas, Gitas and Gramas or fundamental scales. The fundamental scales in vogue during this period are:

1. Shadja Grama: sa ri ga ma pa dha ni sa ri ga.
2. Madhya Grama: ga ma pa dha ni sa ri ga.
3. Gandhara Grama: ga ma pa dha ni sa ri ga.

### In Historical Times

So far we have traced the march of Indian Music from the dawn of prehistory to the legendary age of the great Indian Epics, but when we enter historical times we get definite records of the progress of the Indian Music from the pen of important authors who have made a mark on the annals of Indian Music. The earliest treatise written on scientific lines is Natya Shastra of Bharata, an authority on Indian Music who flourished in the second century B. C. The Natya Shastra, as its name implies, is primarily a treatise on dancing but a number of chapters in this book (especially chapters 28 to 33) are devoted to music and give a fair idea of the flourishing condition of the music of his day.

Bharata was followed later in the 2nd century B. C. by Matanga, another musical expert and author of Brihaddesi, an important work on Indian Music, a fragment of which has been published in the Trivandrum Sanskrit Series. Matanga deals at full length with the ragas, scales and styles of his time and has even been credited with having introduced a new type called Harivilasa. He also conducted research in the evolution of Indian music and indicated the important contribution made by aboriginal races in that field.

### Sees Peak In Gupta Age

Narada, the author of Sangeet Makrand, is another luminary in the firmament of music. He flourished in the 7th century A.D. and made important contributions to Indian Music. He classified the ragas as male (Purusha), female (Stree) and neuter (Napumsaka) which later on developed into the Raga-Ragini-Putra system of Indian Music. He also assigned different seasons or times of the day for singing different ragas.

The period between A.D. 300 and A.D. 700 covering the age of Imperial Guptas and going down to and including the reign of King Harshavardhana is remarkable indeed! It has been regarded as the Augustan age of Indian Music as also that of Sanskrit literature.

The Gupta rajas in particular, were the greatest patrons of music. It was in the court of Vikramaditya that the great musician-poet Kalidasa had a place of honour among the 'nine gems'. That legendary raja has now been identified with Chandragupta Vikramaditya of the Gupta dynasty. The works of Kalidasa, both Kavyas and Natakas, are, it may be mentioned, full of reference to swaras, ragas, musical instruments and dancing.

### Advent Of Islam

It was at the close of the above period that Muslims entered the stage of Indian history. They were by no means wild and uncultured warriors like the earlier invaders who had entered India as Sakas, Parthians, Kushans and Huns who carried fire and sword into the midst of peaceful population and tried to obliterate every vestige of civilization. Muslims on the other hand, came with a magnificent heritage of culture developed by the Arab genius out of the blend of the Ancient Semitic Culture with those of Ancient Greece and Persia. The Synthetic Culture thus built up was sufficiently advanced when the Arabs conquered Sind and was at its best during the Abbasid Caliphate when the rest of India was conquered. In the field of music, as in that of Science and Philosophy, they made their mark. The names of Al-Kindi, Al-Farabi, Ibn Sina and a host of other luminaries stand out unrivalled in this field. The Arab music, perfected both in theory and practice, followed in the wake of the Muslim conquerors. It acted and reacted on the local music in India and by degrees built up a beautiful form of synthetic music which in melody, harmony and ornamentation compares favourably with the best systems of the world.

The blending of the Perso-Arab music with its Indian counterpart was further facilitated by the fact that there is no fundamental difference between the two. Both of them possess certain common traits which sharply differentiate Oriental music from its European sister. The Europeans conceive music vertically while the Orientals apprehend it horizontally. This is, broadly speaking the cognizable difference between the harmonic and melodic principles that underlie the art of music in the West and East, respectively.

—PAKISTAN REVIEW.

*(To be continued)*

"RAGAMALA PAINTING"

"Rag Basant"—one of the miniatures from the set of Ragamala paintings recently acquired by the National Museum.

# MAKING HOME LOOK BETTER

*

## By Olga Curtis

NEW YORK (INS).

***A little thing can make a big difference in home decoration, and a change in hardware sometimes changes the whole appearance of your furniture.***

This point was emphasized at the housewares show in Atlantic City. One manufacturer showing off kitchen cabinets had two identical cabinets on display—the usual white wood plastic-top model.

One display cabinet had familiar chrome knob hardware on drawers and doors. The other had wrought iron hardware—hammered black handles in the early American style.

The change in hardware completely altered the appearance of the cabinets. The one with the wrought iron handles looked like a custom-made job.

●

**Instead of throwing away old furniture pieces, particularly kitchen items, try a new coat of paint and a new set of hardware. Use brass of copper finish with pale colours, and black wrought iron against white or brilliant colours. Lucite knobs, or wood pulls painted a contrasting colour, also will change something old into something new-looking.**

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

## *For The First Time In History*

# MALAYA GOES TO POLLS

## *Journey Begins For Home Rule*

OVER five million Malayan people recently went to the polls for the first time to record their votes in the Local Council elections—an important primary step in the political progress towards eventual self-government.

This description of polling day in Batu Anam, a village in the state of Johore, is typical of election day scenes in countless other villages and towns of the federation of Malaya.

**By Hugh Temple**

IN the Old People's Home of Batu Anam, a hamlet wire-fenced against Communist terrorists in the Malayan State of Johore, an important day in the lives of the inmates had dawned.

For, like five million or more other Malayan people of all ages, all the inhabitants of the Home, from 82-years-old Mr. Wong Yim down to "young" Mr. Lai Fatt, a mere 62, were, for the first time, to record their votes. Under the Local Councils Ordinance of 1952, the people of Batu Anam and countless other towns and villages throughout the Federation of Malaya were holding their first local council elections. It was an important primary step in the political progress toward the achievement of Malaya's avowed constitutional goal of self-government.

For three weeks a loudspeaker van and a mobile cinema from the Federation's Information Services had been touring the streets of Batu Anam's wooden, leaf-thatched dwellings and the encircling rubber estates to explain orally and visually to the 219 Chinese, five Malay and eleven Indian families of the village what they were invited to do. They learned that all of them over 21 would be able to choose by secret vote six men from among their community whom they would like to be in charge of levying and collecting taxes and rates; maintaining and managing the school; repairing roads and pathways; attending to sanitation and health and general welfare.

### *PUTTING CROSSES*

Twenty-seven of their fellow-villagers had been chosen to contest the six seats after a show of hands at a communal meeting. The voters learned that they could, at the election, put crosses against six of the 27 names on the ballot paper, and that all who wished could attend a public count at the Community Hall to observe which of the candidates had received the most votes to become the six freely-elected councillors. Eventually, they were told, elected members would hold office for three years, but for the first three years of the new Council, the two who had received the lowest number of votes would be required to retire after one year, although, along with other candidates, they could, if they wished, stand for re-election. At the end of the second year, the two who had received the next lowest number of votes would similarly retire. On the third anniversary of the first elections the remaining two would retire, and so the rotation system would be established.

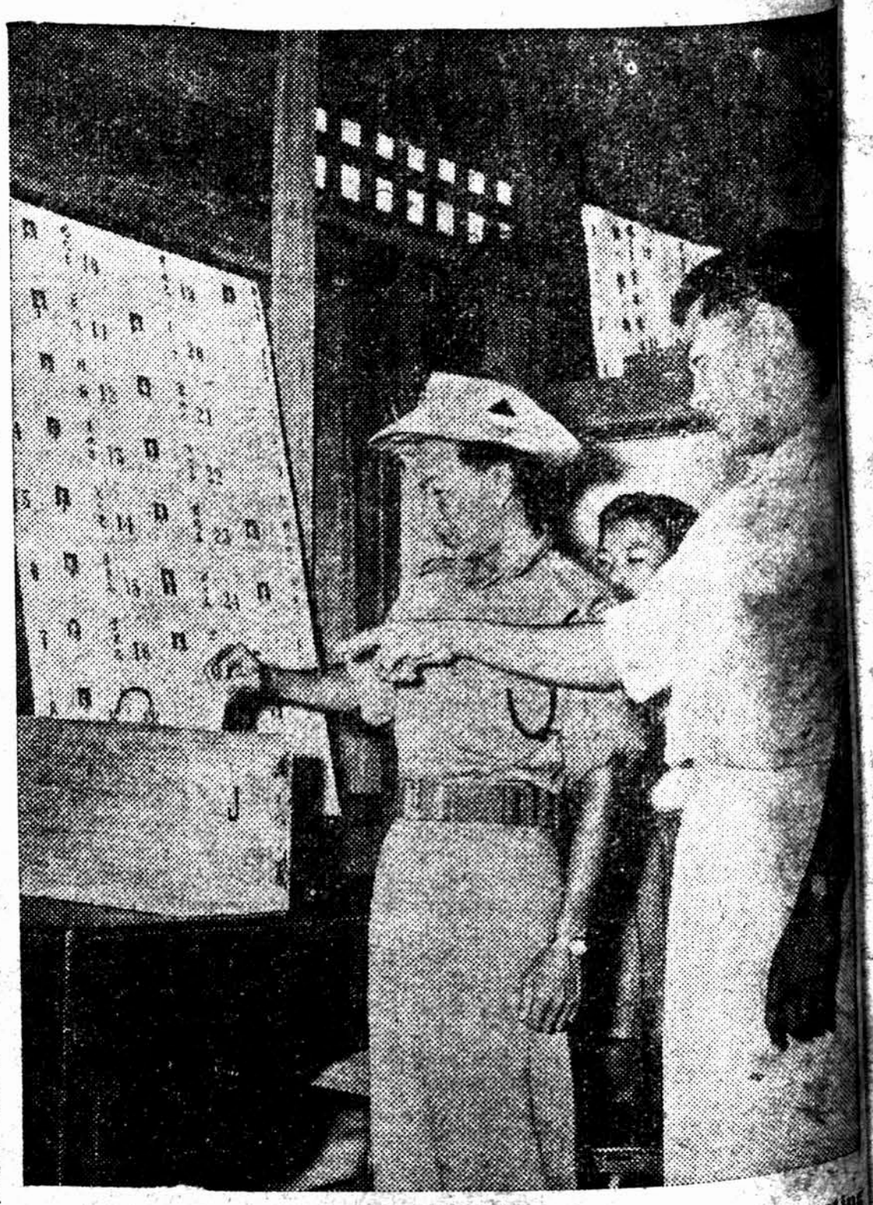
**As a safeguard to ensure that all groups in the community were represented it was explained that the District Officer would appoint three additional councillors after the elections.**

Thus prepared with all the necessary background knowledge, the people went to vote. Mr. Wong Yim and his friends from the Old People's Home went off in a car which the Resettlement Officer sent for them. From all over the area other voters were converging on the polling station on foot and by bicycle and a very gay scene it was, with amplifiers relaying recorded music from the roof of the Community Hall, over which the red and blue flag of the State of Johore was flying. Inside, the voters were handed their ballot papers by a Chinese polling clerk, and retired to tables separated by screens where the sealed ballot boxes waited to receive their papers.

### *FIRST TASTE OF BALLOT*

The Old People's Home contingent lost the honour of being Batu Anam's first voters by a narrow margin to a Mr. Chan Choy, 66-year-old former rubber tapper turned ice-water seller in retriement. Like many other voters, Mr. Chan Choy cannot read or write, so, after receiving his ballot paper, he was entrusted to the care of 18-year-old Miss Lian Wah, a student of civics. There were half a dozen other such girls sharing the duties that day with a group of Boy Scouts in assisting illiterates to vote. **In the privacy of the booths they were shown a large card bearing the photographs of candidates, indicated those they wished to vote for, and their crosses were recorded for them in the appropriate places on the ballot papers.**

In the cool of the evening the villagers assembled in force to see the votes counted, when it was revealed that 287 ballot papers had been completed. Not bad, it was agreed, out of 235 families, though less than half the eligible voters. For a first effort it had been a smooth and encouraging election. The democratic rules of secrecy and absence of any form of coercion were strictly observed. The best men won.



**One of the Batu Anam (Malaya) Home Guards places his voting paper in the ballot box at the first local council election, recently held. There were 27 candidates for six seats, and, for those voters who cold no t read, a card bearing photographs of the candidates was prominently displayed.**

# BRINGING QUIETNESS OF THE COUNTRY TO NOISY CITIES

**THE steady increase of noise in the modern world— from machinery, aircraft, traffic and radio sets—is believed by some doctors to be a cause of much illness, writes Ronald W. Clark in "John Bull".**

Noise has two completely different qualities. There is its pitch, or frequency, a quality which is measured by the number of vibrations that the noise makes per second. The human ear can detect noises with as few as thirty vibrations per second, or as many as 12,000. Dogs can hear well beyond this range and are scared by noises from jet aircraft which are inaudible to the human ear.

The second quality is loudness, a difficult factor to judge, since no two people hear exactly alike. Scientists have got over this difficulty by making a yardstick. They have produced a standard sound with 1,000 vibrations per second and of a standard intensity, labelling the sound produced with a figure of so many "phons". Nought phons is what they call "the threshold of audibility".

"Fifty phons is a tolerable level of comfort," says Dr. L.E.C. Hughes, one of the leading experts on noise. "Eighteen feet from an aircraft engine turning at 16,000 rvs. per minute, the human ear receives about 115 phons, which is painful. A riveter produces 108 phons at a distance of thirty-five feet. Ten feet from a pneumatic drill, the noise equals about ninety phons, and close to busy London traffic the ear receives more than seventy phons.

Laboratory physicists and practical engineers are working together to try to reduce noise. In the acoustics section of the National Physical Laboratory at Teddington, volunteer human guinea pigs are subjected to the sound of factory whistles, jet engines, the B.B.C. pips, organs and a dozen other varied noises.

**The best solution to the problem of noise in the home is to insulate floors and walls with rock-wool or glass-wool. To sound-insulate a flat which has already been built will cost about £150, but if the insulation is built into the flat in the first place the cost is only about £50.**

More and more insulating is being done. Perhaps, one day, when every wall is made sound-proof, the quietness of the country will come to the busy town.

**People of Malaya recently went to the polls for the first time in their lives to elect local councils. This picture shows five of the six successful candidates at Batu An am, a village in the State of Johore, studying the figures showing the result of the poll. Pointing to the board is newly-elected councillor Kwan Boon Chin, a coffee shop and bar proprietor.**

# *Where Sea Produces Ice*

**LARGE quantities of fresh water are found at certain places in the sea.**

Recently an English visitor to a coastal farm in South Australia rubbed his eyes at what he saw. A mob of 200 sheep had walked over the sands into the sea till the water was up to their flanks. Then they began to drink. The English visitor walked to the water's edge, scooped up the water and drank. It was salt.

The stockman to whom he recounted this extraordinary story of sheep drinking salt-water remained nonchalant about it. Patiently, he explained that the sheep was drinking fresh water which had welled up in the sea.

The sheep who apparenely drank salt-water made the world's headlines sixty years ago. They also led to the discovery of a great sub-artesian basin of fresh water in South Australia.

In remote ages there were large depressions in Eyre's Peninsula in South Australia. These great hollows filled with sand and became a reservoir, which today holds seven-and-a-half thousand million gallons of water. This water is pumped to the surface and used for irrigation and the watering of stock.

**The South Australian basin is one of a number of such regions in Australia—one of them, the Great Artesian Basin, lies under 600,000 sq. miles of the country —more than one-fifth of the entire continent. The daily flow from these artesian basins has been estimated at about 400 million gallons. The quality of the water is usually fairly good.**

**Natives of some of the South Sea Islands dive for their fresh drining water. They plop in, with hollowed gourds, and kick their way down to the bottom of the sea. They hold the necks of the gourds over the bubbling spring till they are full.**

**Ground ice, too, sometimes rises to the surface of the sea off the Atlantic coast of America. This, too, comes from submarine springs. When the fresh water meets the cold sea-water, which is below freezing point, it freezes quickly. The ice, being lighter, rises to the surface.**

Printed and Published for the Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd., by MICHAEL ANDRADES at the Bombay Chronicle Press, Red House, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.
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